

JPRS 76667

21 October 1980

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2310



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets {} are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

21 October 1980

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2310

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Guinea-Bissau, Angola To Cooperate on Veterans' Care (NO PINTCHA, 21 Aug 80) .....	1
Zambians Reported To Be Selling Cattle to Angolans (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Sep 80) .....	2
Dutch Appeal for EEC Aid to Southern Africa (Jan Luijten; DE VOLKSKRANT, 16 Sep 80) .....	3
Logjam in S.A. Halts Zimbabwe Rail Goods (THE HERALD, 2 Oct 80) .....	4
Briefs Beira Pipeline .....	5

## BOTSWANA

President Masire Faces Numerous Problems (Ruth Weiss; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 28 Sep 80) .....	6
--	---

## CAMEROON

Briefs Finnish Trade Mission .....	8
---------------------------------------	---

## CHAD

Possibility France Is Aiding Kamougue Noted (WEST AFRICA, 29 Sep 80) .....	9
---	---

## ETHIOPIA

Commentary Against Satellitization of Namibia (Kifle Djote; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 25 Sep 80) ...	10
---	----

### Briefs

Ships Calling at Assab	13
Drought Resistant Crops	13
Defense Squads Training	13

## GHANA

Boakye Urges Nation To Look Ahead, Not to Past (Yaw Boakye; DAILY GRAPHIC, 12 Sep 80) .....	14
--	----

Political Panel Urges Adherence to Nkrumah Ideals (Kojo Sam; GHANAIAN TIMES, 20 Sep 80) .....	15
--	----

Activities, Methods of Multinationals Assailed (Editorial; GHANAIAN TIMES, 23 Sep 80) .....	17
--	----

Review of UNIFIL Foreign Exchange Earnings Needed (Editorial; GHANAIAN TIMES, 26 Sep 80) .....	19
---	----

Foreign Trade Partners Should Be Closely Reviewed (Editorial; DAILY GRAPHIC, 23 Sep 80) .....	21
--	----

Disparaging Attitudes Toward Muslims Reviewed (Mustapha Ibrahim; THE JOURNAL OF THE MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE, Aug 80) .....	23
--	----

Discrepancy Over Hajj Expenses Questioned (Editorial; GHANAIAN TIMES, 24 Sep 80) .....	25
---	----

ACP Advocates Blend of Socialism, Capitalism (GHANAIAN TIMES, 17 Sep 80) .....	26
---	----

New Non-Political Movement Established (Elvis D. Aryeh; DAILY GRAPHIC, 22 Sep 80) .....	27
--	----

### Briefs

Limits on Hajj Pilgrims	28
PNP: Competition, Not Controls	28
Soviet Praise	28
Students to USSR	29
Libyan Farming Assistance	29
Population Census for 1982	29



## GUINEA-BISSAU

Oil Exploration Cooperation To Begin in 1981 (NO PINTCHA, 12 Jul 80) .....	30
Briefs	
New USSR Ambassador	32
Delegation Visits Libya	32
New Cuban Ambassador	32

## NAMIBIA

Tambo Reaffirms Solidarity With Namibian Nationalists (Philippe Decraene; LE MONDE, 14-15 Sep 80) .....	33
Briefs	
Damara Vote Appeal	36
No to Conscription	36

## NIGER

Briefs	
Data on Cooperatives	37

## NIGERIA

Briefs	
Rice Import License	38

## SEYCHELLES

President Returns From Visit to Korea, Vietnam (NATION, various dates) .....	39
Views of Issues Presented	
Presidential Messages of Thanks	
Numerous Accords Signed	
People's Assembly Passes New Age of Majority Bill (NATION, 27 Sep 80) .....	43
Fayon Conducts Three-Nation Visit on Nation's Energy Needs (NATION, 1 Oct 80) .....	44
Briefs	
Sinon's Activities, Visits	45

## ZAIRE

### Briefs

Oil Drilling	46
Ambassador Denies Allegations	46

## ZAMBIA

Kaunda Intervention in Strike Issue Seen Likely (Bill Saidi; THE HERALD, 3 Oct 80) .....	47
Bank Report Indicates Economy Still in Trouble (THE HERALD, 2 Oct 80) .....	50

## ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Urges Acceptance of Reconciliation Policy (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 5 Oct 80) .....	52
Mugabe Claims Muzorewa Men Being Trained in South Africa (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 5 Oct 80) .....	54
Mugabe Warns Against Illegal Seizure of Land (THE HERALD, 3 Oct 80) .....	55
Mugabe To Leave for North Korea (THE HERALD, 4 Oct 80) .....	57
PRC Expects Trade Boom With Zimbabwe (THE HERALD, 2 Oct 80) .....	58
Nkomo Calls for Law and Order (THE HERALD, 29 Sep 80) .....	59
BBC Television Team Banished (THE NEW SUNDAY MAIL, 5 Oct 80) .....	61
Parliament Members Walk Out on Security Debate (THE HERALD, 2 Oct 80) .....	62
'HERALD' Comments on Government's Policies, Problems, Needs (Editorials; THE HERALD, 29, 30 Sep 80) .....	63
Education a 'Sensitive Issue' Tribalism Problem, Foreign Aid	
General Wall's Daughter Petitions Mugabe (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 5 Oct 80) .....	66

Half-Year Trade Hits 3-Year Low (THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD, 2 Oct 80) .....	67
Free Health Program Likely To Create Drug Shortage (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 28 Sep 80) .....	68
Big Shortage of Teachers Reported (THE HERALD, 2 Oct 80) .....	69
Population Census Plan Reported (THE HERALD, 3 Oct 80) .....	70
Modification of Witchcraft Legislation Advocated (THE HERALD, 3 Oct 80) .....	71
CDC Prepares To Resume Operations (THE HERALD, 3 Oct 80) .....	73
ZANU (PF) Youth Harassment of Women Reported (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 5 Oct 80) .....	74
Salisbury Taxi Drivers' Strike Expected To End (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 5 Oct 80) .....	76
Rehabilitation of Former Guerrillas Sought (Muongorori; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 5 Oct 80) .....	77
Beef Supply Likely To Decrease (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 5 Oct 80) .....	79
Form One Enrollment Likely To Double Next Year (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 5 Oct 80) .....	80
ZANU Defections to ZANU (PF) Reported (THE HERALD, 30 Sep 80) .....	81
Devag Rehabilitation Scheme Details Given (Omar Ahmid; THE HERALD, 29 Sep 80) .....	83
Squatters Given Deadline To Leave Farms (THE HERALD, 30 Sep 80) .....	85
Commerce Ministry Projects Committee Accused of Racism (THE HERALD, 30 Sep 80) .....	86
Termination of Port Incentive Scheme Rapped (THE HERALD, 30 Sep 80) .....	88
Rhodesian Front Slams Removal of Old Monuments (THE HERALD, 29 Sep 80) .....	89

First Black Elected to City Council Discusses Politics (THE HERALD, 30 Sep 80) .....	90
---	----

#### Briefs

Turbines for Wankie	92
PF Buys Farm	92
New Tractors	92
Seized BBC Film	93
Farm Deals Explained	93
Showdown Likely on Constitution	93
'Party Companies' Buy Property	93
Government Loan Floated	94
Prospecting Orders Sought	94
Healers Association	94
Black Business Group	95
Payments for War Damages Frozen	95
Tea Workers End Strike	95
New Council for Wedza	96

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

GUINEA-BISSAU, ANGOLA TO COOPERATE ON VETERANS' CARE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Guinea-Bissau and the People's Republic of Angola have decided to formalize the cooperative relations existing in the realm of bodies serving the veterans in the two countries, Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs Paulo Correia said on his return to Luanda yesterday morning accompanied by other members of a delegation from the department he heads.

Beginning in 1981, 5 to 6 disabled Angolan veterans, or an annual total of about 50, will come to Guinea-Bissau for treatment and fitting with prosthetic apparatus at the prosthesis center of the 3 August Hospital.

Also, within the framework of the productive units of a cooperative nature established on the initiative of the office of the commissioner of veterans' affairs for the economic integration of veterans and victims of the national liberation war, an agricultural agreement was signed during this visit, in which the People's Republic of Angola pledges help to our country in this field.

Officials of the Angolan Secretariat of State for Veterans' Affairs will also supply Guinea-Bissau with some construction materials. This matter will be taken up for discussion by the Council of Ministers, after which our country will submit a proposal setting forth its needs and potential in this sector.

Commissioner Paulo Correia was accompanied by Comrades Joaquim N'Top, in charge of the Francisco Mendes cooperative in Antula, and Jose Saiegh, in charge of general administration at the office of the commissioner of veterans' affairs.

5157

CSO: 4401

ZAMBIANS REPORTED TO BE SELLING CATTLE TO ANGOLANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

**PEOPLE in Kalabo district in Western Province are reported to be selling their cattle at give-away prices to Angolans to avert starvation.**

Area Member of Parliament, Mr Lioko Mbaimbai, said cattle sales to Angolans were a result of the Cold Storage Board of Zambia's failure to buy the animals.

CSBZ general manager, Mr Dominic Chilao, said in Lusaka yesterday that his organisation was not aware of the cattle sales to Angolans.

But he confirmed that the board was not buying many animals not only from Kalabo but from other areas as well because of financial limitations.

And it was a result of financial constraints that the board had always tried to encourage cattle owners to form buying cooperatives and syndicates or to trek their animals to the nearest abattoirs where these could be sold.

But as a service organisation, the board was trying to reach as many parts of the country as possible to buy animals, but "our handicap is cash and transport.

Mr Mbaimbai said people in Kalabo started selling their animals to Angolans after CSBZ buyers in the area told them they had no money.

**Swindle**

He warned that if the board continued to shun the area, unscrupulous people would take advantage of the situation to swindle cattle owners whose livelihood depended on money they raised from cattle sales.

"Already, people are selling their animals to survive. How on earth can they sell an ox for K80 which is supposed to be sold for about K300?" he asked.

He suggested that the Government should immediately allocate money to provincial leaders in Mongu which should be used to buy cattle from the people before the floods set in.

"The situation in Kalabo has been aggravated by private businessmen who overcharge on mealie meal they take there by as much as 200 per cent."

The MP urged the authorities to look into the matter before the cattle buying season ended in November, or else there would be starvation in the area.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### DUTCH APPEAL FOR EEC AID TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD230951 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Duth 16 Sep 80 p 5

[Jan Luijten dispatch: "Dutch Appeal: More EEC Aid to Southern Africa"]

[Text] Brussels--Dutch Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Van Der Mei appealed at the European Council of Ministers in Brussels yesterday for extra European aid to nine countries in Southern Africa, with the aim of making these countries economically less dependent on South Africa. The secretary of state himself asked for a special sum in the European budget on behalf of these African countries.

The Dutch initiative for an increase in the better coordination of European aid to the countries around South Africa is obviously connected with the oil embargo against South Africa rejected by the government in The Hague. One of the government's arguments was that such an oil embargo would have harmful consequences for the countries in Southern Africa, since they are economically dependent on South Africa. The Dutch Government is now trying to help countries such as Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique to reach greater economic independence.

Secretary of State Van Der Mei appealed first in the Council of Ministers for the swift admission of Zimbabwe to the "Lome Convention"--the agreement between the EEC and around 50 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific for the promotion of these countries' economic development. Zimbabwe also has the right as a former British colony to become a member of the Lome Convention. But this will have to be negotiated properly.

Secretary of State Van Der Mei further asked the European Commission to look into whether the Lome Convention contained or offered any possibility of intensifying and coordinating the aid to Lome signatories in Southern Africa as much as possible. And, to help the nonassociated countries in Southern Africa, "substantial extra efforts" should be made, the secretary of state said, so that these countries can become economically more independent.

LOGJAM IN S.A. HALTS ZIMBABWE RAIL GOODS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

RAIL congestion in South Africa had forced the railways there to impose a three-day embargo on all shipments to Zimbabwe, Zaire and Zambia.

This is the second such cutback this year and follows the pattern of previous years.

Government sources in Salisbury said yesterday the embargo was only on loadings during this time and would not affect goods already on their way here.

A similar three-day restriction about six weeks ago had in fact lasted longer, but had not affected imports into Zimbabwe.

Our Durban correspondent says the embargo started on Tuesday and is expected to end today.

Although a spokesman for the railways said it might be extended if the number of rail trucks waiting on the lines could not be reduced in time.

The congestion is the result of a dramatic increase in the number of bulk shipments which have arrived in South African ports in the past few weeks.

During the last two weeks Durban has received nine large bulk shipments of urea, magnesite, sulphur, potash and petro-coke, and a further six shipments are expected this month.

The total tonnage, according to railway figures, is more than 200 000 tonnes, of which over 55 000 tonnes were destined for Zimbabwe, and three ships are known to be discharging in Durban at present.

A railway source says that two weeks ago 40 000 tonnes of bulk cargo were waiting in trucks in the Transvaal for railing to the north on the two lines through Mafeking and Beitbridge.



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**BEIRA PIPELINE**--The first 50 km section of the Beira to Umtali oil pipeline is being tested and so far no leaks have been found. However, some equipment has to be repaired. In a briefing on progress towards reopening the 100 km pipeline, the managing director of Lonrho, Mr Ken Scheepers, said the inspection team working from Umtali had found no serious damage. "It is impossible to say what they might find later on or when the inspection will be finished." An aerial survey from Beira to Umtali has not detected any obvious leaks. Some wiring will have to be replaced and pumps are having to be overhauled. Mr Scheepers is holding regular discussions with Mozambican officials and says they are very keen to get the pipeline reopened. "We will have to renegotiate charges with both governments once everything is working again." Several foreign firms have been asked to give prices for new piping, "but until we know whether there is any damage we cannot go out to tender." Mr Scheepers said there was definitely about 14 000 to 18 000 tonnes of oil in the line. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 9]

CSO: 4420

## PRESIDENT MASIRE FACES NUMEROUS PROBLEMS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Sep 80 p 15

[Article by Ruth Weiss]

[Text]

*MANY problems lie ahead for Botswana's new President Dr Quett Masire. The main one in the short term is unemployment. The rapidly increasing population is confined to the narrow region north-west of the Limpopo River and scope for new job creation is limited. A Gemini News Service correspondent recently visited the country and sent this dispatch from the capital, Gaborone.*

## GABORONE.

**BOTSWANA'S** foreign exchange reserves — twice as high as estimated a year ago — are a credit not only to the country, but also to its new President, Dr Quett Masire, until recently Finance Minister.

However, tremendous difficulties are still ahead, mainly because of the country's landlocked geographical position, its proximity to and dependency on South Africa, and its semi-arid climate.

The 820,000 Botswana live mainly in the narrow region north-west of the Limpopo River. Until recently the main export was beef and beef products, with the cattle population in the region of 3.5 million.

Arable land is restricted to a small percentage: the Kalahari Desert, which barely supports shrub and grass, covers almost two-thirds of the land.

In the Kalahari there is no surface water, and only boreholes or water pans — which dry up after the rainy season — can be tapped for water. As the cattle population increases it pushes further into this rangeland, upsetting the balance and increasing the sand region.

Due to the difficulties experienced in agricultural production, the country turns to South Africa for food supplies

which in any event supplies 85 percent of total imports. Botswana is a member of South Africa's customs union and derives a major part of Government revenue from this source.

This over-dependence on South Africa is a political and economic constraint, difficult to overcome. Efforts to do so are now being made.

Botswana wishes to gain control of that section of the Zimbabwean rail link that passes through its territory: this is why an economic co-operation treaty for 22 million marks was signed with West Germany in July. The funds will be used to buy 12 locomotives and other equipment and for the construction of a regional railway headquarters.

In addition to cattle, the Botswana are now raising

herd and sheep, whose herds did so much for the life of Namibian farmers, sheep can do survive in the sand-dunes of the Kalahari.

The major contribution to export earnings now comes from diamonds. Originally termed a "windfall" when diamonds were first found near the village of Orapa in 1967, Botswana today has a flourishing diamond industry.

Orapa and another nearby mine, Letlhakane contributed almost half the value of exports in 1979 equalling the total exports of the previous year. This success story will double when a new mine, Jwaneng, comes on stream in two years' time.

All diamond mining is a joint De Beers/Botswana Government venture on a 50-50 basis. Jwaneng is expected to yield a higher percentage of gem stones than the older mines, which produce mainly industrial stones. A local diamond selection and cutting industry is being developed.

Copper/nickel is not a success story — at least, not so far. Two ore bodies at Selebi-Pikwe were located in the 60s and have been mined, but technical problems were encountered and delayed the mines' profitability.

Open-cast and underground mining is being used and reserves are estimated at around 48 million tonnes, with an average metal content of 1 and 1.3 percent.

The mines are jointly owned by Anglo American and Amex. In 1979 the venture showed heavy losses and while the technical problems seem to have been solved, the company's financial headaches have not.

Earlier this year a consortium of banks had to arrange rescheduling of debts in a rescue operation. Mining will continue and new ore reserves have been discovered nearby.

In the short term, the

biggest problem is unemployment. This is the reason why the Selebi-Pikwe venture had to continue, despite the losses. The population is increasing rapidly and given the land area constraints, it is hard to push up standards of living at the same time as absorbing newcomers on the labour market.

South Africa has cut back its "import" of mine labour from outside its borders and this affects Botswana, with a drop from about 40 000 in 1976 to below 20 000 in 1979.

The scope for new job creation is limited, partly because of the cheap goods available from both South Africa and Zimbabwe. Nonetheless, in terms of development aid, Botswana is a favourite "client" of Western states. No doubt its political vulnerability is partly the reason.

It is an open question whether the large number of foreign aid workers is the best strategy for the country's development. As in the case of migrant workers to South Africa, it is a two-edged sword: it means that a large number of people are dependent within the actual population, even if this is partly offset by the migrants' repatriation of wages.

In the case of the foreign aid workers, Botswana tends to rely on their skills and the rate of transfer of skills is not as high as it should be. It is thought that the unemployment situation contributed to the political decision to despatch the post-apartheid South African refugees to Lusaka, a camp remote from the urban centres.

Part of the population is still semi-nomadic, due to the climatic problems. They hunt and drift with the huge game herds and there is also a good deal of movement between villages and towns, with urban dwellers regularly returning to their cattle posts.

Only about 16 percent of the people can be said to be permanent town dwellers, but with the pressure on the small region of arable land increasing and given the downturn in migrant workers, urban populations will increase — and with this pressure on school, health and other facilities and of course on the labour market.

Although agriculture has been pushed into the background by the development of the mining sector, it is still the main economic activity carried on by the majority of the people.

The health of the beef industry depends on continued access to European markets and in the course of negotiations with the EEC under the Lomé convention, Botswana's stand on this point was of great importance to it.

Agriculture still contributes 20 percent to the GDP, with mining now around 16 percent, but expected to improve, particularly when Jwaneng becomes operative. Jwaneng is expected to yield about 6 million carats by the mid-1980s, which will be well beyond the Orapa and Letlhakane production estimated to reach almost 5 million carats.

It is difficult to assess the country's balance of payments position over a lengthy period. Until 1976 the country belonged to the Rand Monetary Area and did not introduce its own currency. "The pound" until August of that year. It therefore had no balance of payments figures until that date.

Despite the new currency, however, dependency on South Africa will not decrease overnight, nor will the new regional co-operation planned by the nine states of which Botswana is one, that met in Lusaka in April and announced in principle that they would step up co-ordination and co-operation.

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

FINNISH TRADE MISSION--A 20-man trade mission from Finland is in Cameroon to seek ways of reinforcing economic relations between the two countries. Under the leadership of the Finnish Minister of External Trade, Mr Eero Rekola, members of the delegation will examine the possibility of starting commercial relations between Cameroon and Finland. The group will meet Cameroonian administrators and economic authorities during the next 2 days. [Text] [Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

# POSSIBILITY FRANCE IS AIDING KAMOUGUE NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Sep 80 p 1936

[Text]

If reports suggesting that France is assisting in the dismantling of Col. Kamougue's control in southern Chad, the implications for the future of the conflict in Chad could prove very serious, a *West African* writer. The report coincide with a meeting between Col. Kamougue, the leader of the southern faction in Chad and the *ex-President* of the Transitional Government of National Unity, GUNT and the Nigerian Head of State, Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

At the meeting, the Nigerian leader called upon all Chadian leaders to bury their differences, and in particular appealed to Col. Kamougue to "render every assistance to the Chadian government so that everyone could see that the government is one united administration against the rebel factions. The President also explained that Nigeria had recognised the GUNT as the legitimate government of Chad under the Lagos agreements of August 1979 were signed.

The meeting was not fortuitous. For there have been signs that Col. Kamougue is consolidating his hold on the southern part of the country, where he has set himself up in the temporary capital of Moundou.

Is this a prelude to some more *disintegration* of Chad which would turn the country into a federal state, or could it even mean another quiet step towards the complete disintegration of Chad? There are too many who would oppose the latter event among the *authorities*.

Already running very short of cash, Kamougue according to reports is receiving substantial but discreet assistance from France. Unable to pay southern farmers for their cotton crop, Paris is reported to have given the go-ahead to the French firm, Compagnie Française de Textiles, CFT, with traditional interests in Sahelian cotton production in Cameroon, to advance 1.5 billion CFA francs to the state cotton monopoly, Cotoc Chad.

In the last season, 88,000 tons of seed cotton were produced. Cotton is the mainstay of the southern economy, as it used to be of the whole country when it was not torn apart by war. The latest figures represent a substantial drop from the annual average crop production of 150,000 tons. It is considered serious enough by France to ensure that steps are taken to maintain production and the local southern economy ticking over. Fortunately for Kamougue, the southern economy remains largely unaffected by the fighting in the rest of the country. France is ensuring that oil is brought into the region either through Cameroon or a flow when necessary from the sea, as have in Central African Republic at Bouar.

Although officials in the south are optimistic enough to hope for an increase in cotton production, the general deterioration of conditions, which has forced peasants into food production at the expense of cotton, has aggravated the financial problems for Kamougue's Comité Permanent through which he governs the south.

Cotoc Chad has debts amounting to 8 billion CFA francs and at present CFT has become its *de facto* banker as well as having a 17 per cent equity participation in Cotoc Chad. The current arrangement is that in exchange for cotton which CFT stores in the northern Cameroonian town of Garoua, it pays Cotoc Chad's debts and guarantees the farmers' revenue.

So far Colace, the French export guarantee agency refuses to have anything to do with southern Chad. But France has already advanced one billion CFA francs to pay the pensions of veterans from the French army. French subsidies have also arrived to pay for the long delayed payment of salaries of civil servants. France has now opened a consulate at Moundou.

While France could never become openly associated with any move for autonomy in the south, if some of Chad's neighbours were to take this step then the way would be opened for Paris to step in. President Bongo of Gabon is known to have provided financial assistance to Kamougue. In this context the Cameroonian government, which has up to 250,000 Chadian refugees in the north, has maintained an apparent neutrality.

France also has to tread very carefully indeed that it has not yet rejected the GUNT as the legitimate government of Chad, although it is well known that for a long time Hissène Habré has been the French favourite. As far as any major assistance from multilateral organisations is concerned, any commitment would require the signature of President Coulibou.

## COMMENTARY AGAINST SATELLITIZATION OF NAMIBIA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 pp 2, 3

[Commentary by Kifle Djote]

[Text]

Western press reports often refer to the process of turning the unlawfully occupied Namibia into an ostensibly independent state as "satellitization of Namibia", that is to say, changing Namibia into a satellite of South Africa.

The instalment of a Namibian "Council of Ministers" vested with the powers of a government by South Africa's occupation authorities fully accords with this imperialist-racist design of turning Namibia into a satellite of South Africa.

This treacherous plan envisages that the racist Pretoria regime would have overall control of defence and foreign affairs while the other matters would be dealt with by the puppet cabinet — a desperately charted out strategy of reaching an "internal settlement" during which time the racists hope to work out plans to delay the implementation of U.N. resolutions on Namibia and to destroy the militant SWAPO.

**Unanimous Censure**

It is to be recalled that at the end of 1978, the occupation authorities organised elections to a Namibian national assembly which, held in an atmosphere of intimidation and terror, brought victory to the puppet candidates. The so-called Namibian council of Ministers was later formed out of its members.

According to United Nations diary of events, South Africa's mandate over Namibia was unlifted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1966. During the fourteen years that followed, the Namibian question has all along been the subject of heated debate at various international forums including the Security Council, and all the resolutions adopted by them unanimously censured Pretoria for its occupation of Namibia and demanded that South Africa withdraw its colonial administration and occupation troops from that country.

The sham elections held in 1978 that were later to give rise to the instalment of the Namibian puppet "Council of Ministers" were unanimously condemned too.

The gradual unfolding of political events also clearly indicate that the puppet government will never gain international recognition either, for hardly anyone will openly defend its claim.

It is fitting to wonder at this juncture, therefore, on what could be the possible basis of Pretoria's confidence in continuing to defy U.N. resolutions and the consensus of the international public at large.

Quite obviously, the victorious turn out of events in Zimbabwe, the removal of the Muzorewa-Smith clique from power and the proclamation of the independence of that country now led by the Patriotic forces, have thrown the South African racist authorities into a fathomless panic.

Understandably therefore, the racists are bent on retaining their positions at all costs motivated by the need to take urgent measures to avert similar developments in Namibia and South Africa itself.

Further exposing its militaristic ambition, the Botha government has already announced the dramatic increase of its military spending to a record 2.5 billion dollars, which goes not only to the increase of the armed forces and the purchase of war arsenals, but also to the speeding up of the development of nuclear weapons. It is to be recalled that the Security Co-

uncil has approved a U.N. plan for Namibia which provides for free elections under U.N. supervision and for bringing U.N. military and administrative personnel into Namibia for this purpose.

### Delaying Tactics

Although almost two years have passed since the resolution has been adopted, realization of the U.N. plan has not been started and deadlines were set several times in vain. The blame totally lies with Pretoria which, while not rejecting the plan completely often advanced some totally unacceptable terms.

Through desperate manoeuvres of this type, the South African rulers hope to gain time by delaying the implementation of the U.N. plan. They are at the same time hastening to destroy SWAPO in Namibia, liquidate the bases and camps of this militant organization in neighbouring countries, and weaken it to a point where it would no longer play any part in deciding the future of Namibia. The racists also need time to strengthen position of the puppets.

But despite all these hectic manoeuvres resorted to by the racists, well-informed sources hold the view that if free elections were held in Namibia today, SWAPO would surely come out the landslide winner. According to various press forecasts, the influence the puppet organizations loyal to the occupation authorities is negligible, and they would inevitably be defeated, as were the Muzorewa supporters in Zimbabwe.



Drawing their own conclusions from the events in Zimbabwe, the racists are intensifying action against SWAPO, since up to 60-thousand troops have already been moved into Namibia from South Africa, and many of the mercenaries who were defeated in Zimbabwe have also been transferred to Namibia for punitive operations there.

Evidently, Pretoria has proved unable to destroy SWAPO, which has continued to win popular support thanks to its struggle for freedom and independence over the years. The continual aggressions carried out by the racists against SWAPO instead serves to further popularize the just cause of the militant organization and also to further expose the contradiction of the Pretoria regime.

SWAPO has the full backing of Angola, Zambia and other front-line states and all the countries of the Organization of African Unity, as was confirmed by the OAU's 17th assembly of heads of state and government. The Non-aligned Movement and the community of socialist states also side with the patriotic forces of Namibia.

### **Firm Rebuff**

Under the circumstances, the South African rulers seek to intimidate and pressure the independent African states. They often make armed incursions into Angola and other front-line states, in the vain hope of forcing them to give up their support of SWAPO. Thus, the aggression against independent African states is a component of the strategy of the South African rulers.

In this, the racist Pretoria regime has the full backing of Western imperialist countries who have material interests in Namibia. Obviously, Namibia is very rich in mineral deposits with rich resources of diamonds, copper, silver, lead, zinc, and other valuable minerals. In the past few years, the country has also become a major producer of uranium in the capitalist world, and all these resources are in the hands of imperialist Western companies.

Logically, therefore, the desire of the Western countries and South Africa to replace the colonial racist regime by a neo-colonialist puppet administration, while retaining the economic, political and military-strategic positions are self-explanatory. It is to be recalled that the 17th assembly of OAU heads of state and government has urged all countries of the world to pressure South Africa into ending the unlawful occupation of Namibia.

The special session of the U.N. Council on Namibia has also called on the Security Council to discuss the question of applying comprehensive and compulsory sanctions against South Africa.

This firm rebuff given to the neo-colonialist designs in Namibia show that developments are slowly but surely moving in the right direction. Imperialist-racist connivance in attempt to turn Namibia into a satellite of South Africa will certainly be frustrated.



## BRIEFS

SHIPS CALLING AT ASSAB--Over 500 ships last year called at the Port of Assab to unload over 1,985,283 tons of imported consumer goods for inland consumption, Comrade Mohammed Said Jafar, the Manager of the port declared. This has been registered as the most significant service rendered by the Port of Assab in its history, the Manager observed. He said that the successful service was achieved through the strenuous efforts of the workers at the port. The six construction projects that lead towards the extension work of the port are nearing completion at a cost of 2,166,000 Birr, Comrade Mohammed Said Jafar disclosed. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Sep 80 p 1]

DROUGHT RESISTANT CROPS--Senior government officials and representatives of mass organizations Sunday inspected an agricultural research station here. Comrade Mulugeta Hagos, COPWE Central Committee Member and COPWE representative for Tigray region, led a group of government officials, including the Deputy Chief Administrator Comrade Hirui Asghedom, and representatives of mass organizations and government firms to the agricultural scheme, where they made an inspection tour of the research facilities and heard briefings on the activities of the centre. The officials toured the laboratory centre where experiments are being conducted on lettuce, wheat, barley, and other cereals for drought resistance. They also inspected a 40-hectare land where drought-resistant cereals are being experimented. Comrade Mulugeta hoped that the centre will succeed in its efforts to introduce the cultivation of drought-resistant crops among the local community in Tigray region, where drought is recurrent. He said the centre is also expected to launch afforestation, soil conservation and insecticide programmes as well. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Sep 80 p 5]

DEFENSE SQUADS TRAINING--A total of 113 revolutionary defense squad members graduated Monday upon completion of a six-month military training and political orientation course conducted here. The graduating defense squad members drawn from Hossana town in Kambatta and Hadea province of Shoa region received their certificates from Comrade Petros Gebrie, the provincial administrator, at a colorful ceremony highlighted by a short drama and a short and a tactical show staged by the graduates. Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Petros Gebrie urged the graduates to be always vigilant for the defense of the Revolution and the territorial integrity of the Motherland. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 6]

## BOAKYE URGES NATION TO LOOK AHEAD, NOT TO PEST

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Yaw Boakye]

[Excerpts]

SEPTEMBER 24 is just around the corner. It is a day of special significance. It is the birthday of the Third Republic.

It is not unusual for a one-year-old child to fool around — knocking things out of place and creating unnecessary problems, unmindful of the effects and unaware of its stubborn actions. The infant Third Republic, on the average, has done just that.

And within the past year much emphasis has been laid on the names and images of the past civilian leaders of this country — Dr Kwame Nkrumah and Dr Kofi Abofo Busia.

The Republic appears to be running with its past glories and is being haunted by its past failures. I am not sure whether some of the leaders of today have realized that they too are human beings endowed with intelligence which if properly harnessed can propel them to the skies.

Excessive reference to the past image of the two leaders is becoming a common feature in the style of some of our politicians. The dead must be remembered at all cost but their spirits cannot make or unmake the living. The success or failure of any political leader is judged by his own performance and deeds.

Great statesmen are born out of their own efforts; they represent the stuff they are made of. They embrace originality and rely on their own native ability. They have the knack for refined language and courage to pursue their actions without looking for scape-goats.

A revered political leader who during his life time achieved a lot and out of his works carved a name for himself does not automatically confer on his successor the same honours. And just as a political leader would refuse to be associated with a scandal of his predecessor, so also must he refuse to dance around the glories of the past.

What can one think of now? Just as everybody is trying to forget the "fill-the-shops" promise, the Minister of Trade and Tourism has opened his mouth wide again.

According to the Minister, the Government "would repair the ravages and damage done to the economy within the shortest possible time so that the ordinary Ghanaian can easily walk into a shop and buy his needs." That is a big talk!

The Government imposed a severe pressure on itself when it promised to execute its first agricultural programme in two years. The time limit has now been wisely brushed aside and in its place, "short-term" has been substituted. It is not helpful for the Government to impose upon itself difficult conditions which it knows very well that the available resources cannot support. We have not yet learnt to talk less and do more.

In the sum of it all is that some politicians are not measuring up to the realities of the times. They are still living in the past, clinging to the skeletons of their dead heroes for the magic wand.

POLITICAL PANEL URGES ADHERENCE TO NKRUMAH IDEALS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Excerpts] A panel of politicians have called on the People's National Party (PNP) Government not to harbor any fears in committing Ghana into a socialist society as the First President, Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah, did to ensure that the country's economic independence was achieved through public ownership of the major means of production, distribution and exchange.

In their opinion, it was only through a centralized democratic planning and popular control by workers of public corporations which would bring about full employment through modernization, mechanization and diversification of agriculture.

This consensus was reached at a symposium organized in Accra by the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council on the theme: "The Man Kwame Nkrumah and the World Peace" to mark the 71st birthday anniversary of Dr Nkrumah.

Ideology

Mr Kwasi Amoako-Atta, a leading member of the PNP and a Finance Minister in the First Republic, contributing, said Chapter Four of the Constitution further commits the Government to manage the national economy in such a manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen of Ghana on the basis of social justice and equality of opportunity."

He said the class struggle in Ghana was inevitable since it could not be blunted by the capitalist road to rapid development.

"Ours today is a neocolonialist economy, hence the stagnation which stares us in the face.

## Assistance

In his contribution, Dr FWA Akuffo, a Tema medical practitioner and President of the African Youth Command (AYC) praised Dr Nkrumah's educational policies which were geared towards the elimination of illiteracy in the country.

He called for a rapid housing policy in the country, as a matter of urgency, to help solve the acute accommodation problems facing workers.

Dr Akuffo said the strength of the cedi had become a problem for Ghana because "we do not know whether we are going to the west or east."

The Deputy Minister for Works and Housing, Mr EK Twumasi, said that the achievements of Dr Nkrumah spelt him out as a political giant without equal on the continent.

Another speaker, Mr Kwesi Armah, a leading member of the PNP, said Dr Nkrumah was a pragmatic leader who believed that Marxism was not a dogma but a guide to action.

CSO: 4420

ACTIVITIES, METHODS OF MULTINATIONALS ASSAILED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The profits of foreign companies which had been "locked up over the years" are now being repatriated, the Minister of Industries, Science and Technology is reported to have announced.

At the same time, the Minister of Trade and Tourism is reported to have stated that shortages of imported goods will continue owing to the country's foreign exchange difficulties.

Most industries not involved in repatriation of profits are operating desperately below capacity because they can't get their letters of credit--through--to import inputs for production. And this general situation is increasingly forcing employers to consider retrenchment.

If you place the foreign exchange problem facing the country against certain realities about the operations of foreign companies, especially the multinationals, the question of priority must be considered in deciding whether the repatriation process is right or wrong at this particular time.

The first question to answer is why the foreign companies are usually so patient over long delays in repatriating their profits. The answer is that they have ways of sending so much profit away in their normal operations that the locked-up profits which will be repatriated later are, in fact, second repatriations.

All the major foreign-owned companies are either distributing what Ghana uses her own foreign currency to import, or they are multinationals involved in production of goods.

Is there any reason why the repatriation of profits should be a priority matter for those who merely distribute goods which they did not use their own foreign exchange to import?

But the real issue is over the multinationals. Take any of them. The inputs they bring into the country are almost invariably purchased from their own subsidiaries. And the usual practice is believed to be a matter of, say, doubling the cost of these purchases which are covered by import licenses/letters of credit.

So where such a company is granted letters of credit to cover purchases totalling, say, \$20 million, you can be sure that the real cost of the purchases was \$10 million and that the other \$10 million is net profit cleverly repatriated.

### Agriculture

If you doubt this, try and find out the sources of supply of the multinational companies operating in Ghana and anywhere in the Third World.

In view of this, the Government could more profitably get the companies to reinvest their locked-up profits in the country's priority economic field--agriculture. They can then later repatriate the profits after really being seen to have put a stake in the nation's survival.

For, what is the use of allowing a foreign company to import, say, palm oil to produce soap and repatriate the profit when it could more profitably invest in producing the oil in Ghana to help in solving employment problems and developing the nation's agriculture before sending any profits?

We must face the fact that Ghana, like all under-developed countries, are cheated in many subtle ways by foreign investors, and that we must be hard bargainers to get any real advantage out of them.

The many, many industries operating in Ghana which do not have to repatriate profits need all the foreign exchange the country can afford. They need it to import inputs in order to survive.

On balance, what are the benefits enjoyed by the nation from existing multinationals which make the Government's ability to fulfill the double repatriation of their profits anything to beat our chests about?

Let them agree to invest their so-called locked-up profits in helping agricultural production, and they can thereafter repatriate the profits. Otherwise, we submit that this nation is at present better off without most of the multinationals and their ilk. They are vampires which know no mercy.

Repatriating their profits!

CSO: 4420

REVIEW OF UNIFIL FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS NEEDED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "UNIFIL: How Much Is Saved?"]

[Text] With the Government now providing real evidence of its desire to put every penny coming into its coffers to good use, particularly its foreign exchange, we wish to draw attention to an issue which we touched upon briefly some time ago.

When strong hints were dropped that Ghanaian military contingents would be invited to keep the peace between SWAPO nationalist forces and the South African occupation troops during the proposed UN-supervised elections in Namibia, the advantages of sending Ghanaian soldiers there were discussed.

According to the report which 'Ghanaian Times' published, Ghana would make substantial savings in foreign exchange on the remunerations to be enjoyed by the Ghanaian troops.

The military authorities were not very happy over the report because they felt that it was premature to make the proposal public. Since then the proposal has remained apparently a dead issue.

However, the Ghanaian contingents with UNIFIL in the Middle East are believed to be making foreign exchange earnings which should come to Government chest or which the Government should be interested in.

It is understood that the United Nations pays 65 dollars a day to each Ghanaian soldier serving with UNIFIL. But as with all UNIFIL contingents respectively, the Ghana Government has the option to decide how each soldier's salary is to be used.

Accordingly, each Ghanaian soldier is paid 12 dollars a day, the balance being retained presumably by the Ghana Government or by the Ghanaian military authorities.

#### Remuneration

Since 1978, Ghana has been sending batches of some between 400 and 800 soldiers to the Middle East every six months, making up a total of about 1,600 every year. The savings made on the soldiers' remuneration in a year at the conservative average of \$50 a day per soldier for the period would be something like 30 million dollars.

The number of Ghanaian soldiers serving with UNIFIL before this year was about 400 per contingent every six months.

If you add the savings made on the number serving with UNIFIL before this year and the savings made on those serving with UNEF after the 1973 Middle East War to the \$90 million made since the beginning of this year, you'd be talking of a grand total in the region of 100 million dollars.

A few questions must be asked: Who is in charge of auditing the savings? What is the total so far saved? Where is it? Does Parliament know of the issue?

If the savings are in the charge of the military establishment, are they known to the Government? And are the savings covered in the Budgetary allocations for the Armed Forces?

In the Third Republic era of accountability and questioning, the matter has raised interest in some public quarters. And, certainly, the Government would be interested to find out, or perhaps give at least a general account of, what the position is.



# FOREIGN TRADE PARTNERS SHOULD BE CLOSELY REVIEWED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Road To Economic Recovery"]

[Excerpts] A reflection on the performance of the Government for the past twelve months indicates that although the Limann Administration has been working hard with dedication, against all odds, this country has neither mobilized nor utilized her resources to the limits of her power.

There have been many interesting features of the past twelve months, and useful lessons to learn from them. Put together, the effect of these lessons is to bring home to Ghanaians that there is no alternative to the fact that we have to work harder than ever before and to make more sacrifices to achieve economic progress.

The President's reference to the "combat at home and abroad" brings into sharp focus the urgent need for the Government to place great premium in planning its import-export policies in such a way that the national economy will maintain a reasonable balance and not be widely assailed by circumstances or designs to undermine our national efforts.

We are fully aware of the fact that the country's export figures have been uncertain because of large-scale smuggling, particularly of cocoa from Ghana to Ivory Coast and Togo. Moreover, although Ghana's cocoa crop may have been declining, its earnings per tonne in 1977 averaged about £3,000 and in 1976 some £1,400. These prices are in stark contrast to £270 in 1972 and £585 in 1973. How then could Ghana appear to be shorter of foreign exchange than ever before? Of course, Ghana has been paying much for oil since 1974. But with the Volta Project coupled with the current high price of gold, Ghana certainly shouldn't be in this sorry mess.

In this regard, we consider to be of immense importance the belief expressed by Mr Kwasi Amonko-Atta, Minister of Finance in the First Republic, that Ghana had been greatly blackmailed economically by her foreign trade partners as far as export-import earnings are concerned. He claimed that if proper accounting had been made on Ghana's earnings on cocoa, timber,

minerals, etc. the Government would not have found itself in the present economic chaos. Maybe the Government will also have to consider whether or not Ghana needs a strong international rescue operation for her currency. The truth is that the artificially high official value of the Cedi makes smuggling attractive, encourages a currency black-market and inhibits foreign investment...

In finding a way out of our predicaments however, Ghana should be careful not to get herself involved in arrangements that promise immediate economic hopes, but which in the end, will tighten the noose of economic slavery around our necks while our professed "Good Samaritans" make away with the loot.

CSO: 4420

## DISPARAGING ATTITUDES TOWARD MUSLIMS REVIEWED

Mecca THE JOURNAL OF THE MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE in English Aug 80 pp 46-49

[Article by Mustapha Ibrahim]

[Excerpts] The word *Ulema* which is a plural of *alim* means scholars in Arabic, the singular being *alim*, and this term has been corrupted by the Hausas as *Malam* plural and *Malam* singular. This term is loosely accorded to anyone who has any sort of book learning, and rarely indicates his degree of learning. In the modern Islamic Ghana, the influence and status of the traditional *Ulema*, who, in actual fact, are not qualified *Ulema* is gradually being whittled away especially in the urban centres. But those who have done intensive work in traditional Islamic disciplines still hold a great position in the Islamic community and the Muslims cannot resist their impact.

**Attitude of Non-Muslims towards Ulema.** It is one of the curious ironies of history that in modern times the Muslim clerics of Ghana have been labelled by their Christian countrymen as backward, uneducated, and even illiterate. It may be explained that these terms are not to be understood in an absolute sense and indeed the implicit assumption behind such remarks is that the Muslim clerics are backward in regard to European inspired technology and science, and that they are uneducated in terms of a secular school system and curriculum derived from European

language expressed in the Roman alphabet. These same people, however, may be able to read and write Arabic with ease and perhaps also express in their mother tongue with the help of Arabic character, and even write books in Arabic. Some of these people have been receiving instruction since childhood in a system which had its origin in Medina, Cairo, and other Islamic countries. Such clerics belong to an intellectual tradition in Ghana which studies Islamics and its related subjects. The Muslim clerics in Ghana represented, in general, the educated elite.

before the introduction of Western type of education sponsored by colonial administrators and their agents, Christian missionaries, even though the clerics in terms of scientific and industrial advancement are far behind.

**Problems and Some Suggestions:** It may be proper at this point to bring out some of the problems facing Muslims in Ghana, and probably offer some suggestions. The critics have, of late, begun to question the relevance and responsiveness of Islamic education and the role of the clerics in Ghana. This sort of question often posed by our Christian counterparts cannot go unchallenged.

It must be stated that many mistakes have been made and many injustices have been perpetrated and the Muslims in Ghana have suffered tragically at the hands of selfish white exploiters and their agents, Christian missionaries.

Although, promotion of Christianity was one of the objectives of the colonial powers. This is evident in the fact that the missionaries in the colonial period were given all the needed facilities to entrench themselves in many Muslim environments, especially in the northern part of Ghana, where in addition to churches, in fact, education and health were two pressing needs of the people of the colonies. Missions were invited to penetrate through these most sensitive areas. Churches are being built in the midst of Muslim villages. Mis-

sionaries were purchasing strategically-situated lands at high prices in order to build churches, schools and other facilities which help them project their image. If the owner of the desired land shows unwillingness to sell it, they send neutral persons who purchase the land in their own name and later sell it to them because of poverty which is prevalent among the Muslims. The church distributes rice, clothes, and money and uses these things to bring them closer to their mission. They give fellowships to good students, and they make sure that the Muslim students attending their mission schools attend church on Sundays.

One must confess, modern education was developed by Christian Missions, and still largely continues to be managed by their agencies, local churches, despite the fact that the Government has taken over most of these schools as a result of independence. The problem facing Muslims in Ghana is because of the role played by the missionaries in promoting Western education. Some Muslims still think that it is very un-Islamic to send their children to such schools because it was presented in the guise of Christian education. This attitude affected greatly the advancement of Muslims, who found themselves falling behind the rest of the population, as it is a fact that education is an essential tool for the socio-economic development and modernisation.

DISCREPANCY OVER HAJJ EXPENSES QUESTIONED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] The Ghana Muslims Representative Council (GMRC) has stated that it can operate this year's Hajj to Mecca at a total cost of £6,750 to each pilgrim.

This is in sharp-contrast with the £10,600 a pilgrim at which the Government's ten-man Hajj Committee has decided to run the show.

The GMRC's total of £6,750 has been confirmed by a number of travel agencies.

The ten-man Hajj Committee was said to have been appointed to eliminate malpractices from the organization of the Hajj, in view of its unsatisfactory operation last year.

If the Committee now wants to run the Hajj for £10,600 a pilgrim, and the GMRC can do it for £6,750, the question is: Did we go, or did we come?

We cannot see any acceptable explanation for the questionable £10,600 announced by the committee; and we cannot see any reason why the committee should be allowed to continue to have anything to do with the Hajj.

The simple, safe, wise, and respectable thing to do is to let the Moslems manage their pilgrimage through their own GMRC.

CSO: 4420

ACP ADVOCATES BLEND OF SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The Action Congress Party (ACP) believes in the careful and sweet blending of capitalist and socialist systems of government in the solution of the nation's multifarious problems.

Speaking at a press conference to round-off the party's first annual congress, Col Frank G. Bernasko, leader of the party, observed that after all, there were other patterns in capitalism which were being used in socialist countries and vice versa.

"There is, therefore, no reason why Ghana cannot do the same," he said, adding that in agriculture, for instance, his party believed in joint state-foreign participation or joint state and local participation and purely private entrepreneurship.

He said the problem of the country should be solved in "a more radical and revolutionary detail than has so far happened under the administration of the People's National Party (PNP) Government which campaigned under the banner of Dr Kwame Nkrumah.

Answering questions about ACP's relationship with the Popular Front Party (PFP) and pooling of resources generally for the betterment of the society, the leader said, since the party had faith in democracy, it was prepared to enter into association with all the minority parties.

On rumors that Flt. Lt. JJ Rawlings of the erstwhile Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) had joined the ACP Col Bernasko said he was not aware, and added that he could not rule out the possibility of Flt-Lt Rawlings joining the ACP since he is young and dynamic as members of the party.

On foreign policy, Col Bernasko urged the Government to play a more active role in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as was the case in the 1960s in order to help solve the many problems facing Africa.

CSO: 4420

## NEW NON-POLITICAL MOVEMENT ESTABLISHED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Elvis D. Aryeh]

[Text]

A NON-POLITICAL organization known as the Ghana Civil Rights Movement has been formed to educate all "down-trodden" people to fight for their rights.

The movement which is expected to be officially inaugurated soon has membership of "well meaning citizens from all walks of life."

Mr Kwame Nyanteh, an industrialist and a presidential candidate in the last general election, announced this at a press conference on the "One Year of President Limann's Rule" at Somanya at the week-end.

People in the rural area, Mr Nyanteh observed, had for long been cheated by the distribution of development projects resulting in their lack of good drinking water, electricity, hospitals and clinics, motorable roads, good houses and the very basic necessities of life.

He therefore emphasised the need for civic education as one solution to the problem facing the country.

Mr Nyanteh observed that the 'balance sheet' of President Limann's one year in office had not been good enough considering his achievement against his electioneering promises.

The President, he said, had still "not initiated any meaningful policy aimed at bringing sanity into the economy and as a result 'vital utility services had broken down."

He described the two budgets of the Limann Administration as "a repetition of the Acheampong and Akuffo deficit budget which failed to break new grounds except increase taxes all round."

Mr Nyanteh categorically made particular reference to the performances of the Ministers of Finance and Economic Planning, Transport and Communications and Trade and Tourism. He said the Ministers responsible had "woefully failed the nation over crucial matters."

He therefore called for the dismissal of the Ministers concerned and a major cabinet reshuffle immediately "to inject new blood made up of practical men into the executive else there will be no improve-

ment in the economy."

Mr Nyanteh however commended President Limann for the tact with which he handled threats of coup d'etat and for bringing about stability, much to world acclaim.

He further praised Dr Limann for having lived up to his promise of allowing criticism and open government in the country but noted that that was done "not without some difficulties."

Referring to the case of Miss Elizabeth Ohene, (until recently, the acting Editor of the Daily Graphic) versus the Government, Mr Nyanteh stated that the President scored "high marks."

This, he said, was a trait of tolerance which most of the President's predecessors lacked.

## BRIEFS

**LIMITS ON HAJJ PILGRIMS**--The meagre foreign exchange resources of the country are a limitation to the approval of large number of people who want to go on pilgrimage, the President, Dr Hilla Limann, said in Accra on Wednesday. He, therefore appealed to people who want to return their religious duties, especially Moslems, to be satisfied with the present allocation seats for pilgrimages. Dr Limann was speaking at the Castle when a delegation of the National Hajj Committee called on him to brief him on its activities. The committee had requested for an increase in the number of seats allocated to pilgrims to make more people fulfill their religious obligations. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 Sep 80 p 8]

**PNP: COMPETITION, NOT CONTROLS**--The founder of the People's National Party (PNP), Alhajo Imoru Egala, has said that at the appropriate time, price controls will be eliminated and replaced by price competition in the private sector of the economy. According to him, the guiding principle in the internal trade policy of the PNP Government was not controls but competition. Addressing a meeting of members of the defunct Convention People's Party (CPP) in Kumasi, on Monday, Mr Egala said the PNP believed that the much-maligned market women who were made scapegoats of the mismanaged economy in the past, should play a vital role in breaking the monopoly in the bulk and competitive distribution system. He therefore assured such traders of "a brighter future." Mr Kwasi Armah, leading member of the party, announced that he and Alhaji Egala had decided not to accept any position in the Government but would work hard to provide the necessary guidance to members of the Government to enable the party to achieve its objectives. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 1]

**SOVIET PRAISE**--Mr Alexander Dzasokhov, first vice-president of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (SAASC), has praised Ghana for being the vanguard of Africa's struggle for political freedom. Mr Dzasokhov made this remark when a People's National Party (PNP) delegation led by Nana Okutwer Bekoe, chairman of the party, now visiting the Soviet Union, called on him in Moscow. Reports reaching Accra indicate that during the discussions, the Ghanaian delegation was briefed on the power structure of the Supreme Body--the USSR Supreme Soviet and on home and foreign policy of



the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. At the meeting, Nana Okutwer Bekoe spoke of the structure, objectives and tasks of the PNP and said the visit was aimed at establishing and consolidating the PNP's contacts with various Soviet organizations for the purpose of extending cooperation between the USSR and Ghana. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 3]

STUDENTS TO USSR--Forty Ghanaians yesterday left Accra for Moscow to do advance courses in higher institutions of learning in the Soviet Union under the Ghana-USSR Educational and Cultural Agreement. The courses include medicine, technology, architecture and agriculture. According to Mr Oleg Tsyraev, head of the Information Section of the Russian Embassy in Accra, 175 Ghanaians are expected to study in the Soviet Union this year alone under the agreement. He said 90 Ghanaians had already left for Moscow and another batch was expected to leave very soon. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 Sep 80 p 3]

LIBYAN FARMING ASSISTANCE--The Libyan Government has offered to send a quantity of breeding cattle and sheep free of charge to the Ghana National Farmers Council to enable it to improve its livestock farms. It has also offered free tuition in its agricultural institution to train young farmers of the council as its contribution towards the success of the Government's short term agricultural programme. These were announced at a press conference by Oneneba Osei Yaw Akoto, Secretary-General of the Ghana National Farmers Council in Accra yesterday. The secretary-general recently returned from a trip to Libya after attending the conference of solidarity with the people of Jamahiriya on invitation. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 8]

POPULATION CENSUS FOR 1982--The next Population Census Programme is to be conducted early in 1982. A government directive on it is contained in a circular signed by the Vice-President, Dr JWS de Graft-Johnson to all Ministers of State, Regional Ministers and Heads of Departments. The circular recalled its earlier directive in June this year that a population census be conducted next year and that towards this end a Population Census Office be established. The Vice-President, in the circular, explained that operational handicaps facing the Census Office have not made it possible for the census to be conducted next year. He said in view of the great importance the government attaches to the census programme it has been decided to place at the disposal of the Census Office, all the facilities the office needs to execute the census programme toward the conduct of the census early in 1982. The Government, in this regard has directed that all ministries, departments, agencies and institutions should accord matters pertaining to the census programme the highest priority. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Sep 80 p 1]

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### OIL EXPLORATION COOPERATION TO BEGIN IN 1981

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] It is expected that documents containing the geological history of Guinea-Bissau will have been distributed to firms interested in prospecting for oil in that country by the end of 1981, with a view to the launching of exploration work in search of the "black gold" by the body winning the bid. In fact, the director of PETROMINAS, Comrade Pío Correia, returned last Friday from a trip lasting about a month to Portugal, Spain, France and the United States, where he made various contacts.

This visit came as a result of the signing of a contract in Portugal which led to the drafting of a cooperation program. It sets forth the need for us to follow the program closely and to attempt to establish coordination with the Atlantic Resources firm, in order to learn what has already been carried out, what is still lacking and what difficulties were encountered.

In fact, there have been difficulties in obtaining data from certain authorities, among others the Portuguese government, the SEAGAP group (AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise], Phillips and Hispanoil, its members), and also from Esso Exploration, the United States, and the French Petroleum Institute.

According to Pío Correia, these documents are of primary importance, because it is on the basis thereof that the plans to be submitted to the World Bank in the future will be drafted.

However, during his first talks in Lisbon, Pío Correia had discussions with the research office of Atlantic Resources Ltd., with which we have signed a contract for aid in preparing not only the synthetic study, but also the petroleum law and the contract model, as well as the speedy allocation of concessions to the companies.

The delegation also made contact with the AGIP, which provided all the documentation it had pertaining to our country, and Phillips was also asked to provide the same type of collaboration. The possibility that the AGIP

will engage in prospecting in our country was also discussed with that company in Rome, and it was decided that Guinea-Bissau will take the new proposal submitted by that company under advisement.

In France, our delegation also talked with the French Petroleum Institute, and it also provided the data necessary for our work.

After this tour, the delegation returned to Lisbon where it presented its report to the Atlantic Resources branch, which promptly relayed it to the World Bank with a view to speeding up the process. The report was already late, since the deadline for submitting it was the middle of June.

5157

CSO: 4401

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### BRIEFS

**NEW USSR AMBASSADOR**--The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Guinea-Bissau, Lev Krilov, arrived in Bissau day before yesterday. The Soviet diplomat told the news media that "he was happy" to be in the fatherland of Amilcar Cabral, and that he would do everything to "promote cooperation between the USSR and Guinea, which dates back to the days of the armed national liberation struggle, representing 11 years of work for the 2 peoples and mankind." Ambassador Lev Krilov, before being appointed to serve in our country, was assistant chief of the press department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, and earlier he was his country's charge d'affaires in Venezuela, and also served at the USSR embassy in Cuba. He has participated in various international conferences and negotiations, in particular the SALT II treaty, in Vienna, Austria. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Aug 80 p 8] 5157

**DELEGATION VISITS LIBYA**--A military delegation headed by First Cdr Lucio Soares, first vice commander of the general staff of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces], returned to Bissau after a week's visit to Libya at the invitation of high Libyan army authorities. During their stay, the members of our delegation visited various points of interest in that Arab country, including the rural sector, where the great advance of the Libyan people in the field of agriculture could be seen. Comrade Lucio Soares termed the results of the visit positive. In addition to Lucio Soares, the delegation included Comrades Abdulai Bari, Bobo Queita and Conhadje Seidi, all members of the general staff of the FARP, and Jose Pereira Baptista, of the state commission of foreign affairs. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Jul 80 p 8] 5157

**NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR**--"My mission in Guinea-Bissau will not be difficult, thanks to the excellent relations characterized by friendship and solidarity existing between our two countries," the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Guinea-Bissau, Armando Torres Sanfrayll, said on his arrival in our capital yesterday to present his credentials to President Luiz Cabral. The new diplomat, who has already served as minister of justice in his own country, also said during the brief statement he made to the press that he is "anxious to meet with the leaders of your party and state to convey to them the revolutionary greetings of our party and government, and to assure them once again of the solidarity which unites us." [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 80 p 8] 5157

## TAMBO REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH NAMIBIAN NATIONALISTS

Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Philippe Decraene; "At the Paris Conference on Namibia: The South African Black Leader Oliver Tambo Reaffirms His Close Solidarity with Namibian Nationalists"]

[Text] Among the African personalities who are taking part in the International Conference in Support of the Namibian People's Struggle, which opened Thursday, 11 September, at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, there is Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the African National Congress (ANC), the South African underground nationalist movement.

Born in 1917 in Pondoland, a former pupil of the Anglican missions, Mr Mr Oliver Tambo, who was a fellow student of the recently deceased former president of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, has a diploma in mathematics and natural sciences from Fort Hare University College. Having left teaching to become a lawyer, he entered the political arena at the age of 30.

At first a militant at the side of Nelson Mandela, imprisoned since 1964, he was vice president of the African National Congress from 1958 to 1967, he then succeeded the Nobel price winner Albert Luthuli to the presidency of the party after the latter's death in 1967. In exile for 20 years, the ANC chief lives mostly in Zambia, traveling much around the world to defend the cause of the South African black community.

With the same oval face, the same pointed black goatee, the same expression as Patrice Lumumba, Mr Oliver Tambo has a physique which calls to mind that of the former Congolese leader. Showing the same militant zeal as the latter, he is however more thoughtful, less passionate, much more temperate in the expression of his convictions. In an interview with LE MONDE, Mr Oliver Tambo surveyed South African problems.

"France has a sense of independence. How can we induce it to exercise this gift on behalf of the cause of the South African black community," is asked first by Mr Oliver Tambo, who pleads with an ardor not at all surprising for a lawyer. Showing his joy at the announcement of the commutation of

At Louis Nkomo's death sentence (LE MONDE of 11 September), the ANC leader expresses his appreciation: "With regard to the international community, which, since the flight risk by Mr. Mangu, mobilized to try to snatch him from death," in the same spirit, he is very pleased about the meeting in Paris, under UN auspices, of the conference on solidarity with Namibia, indicating: "The real success of this meeting, or its failure, will be in accordance with the follow-up given to the decisions taken there."

Supporting Namibia's SWAP: "because all African liberation movements are, in the last analysis, fighting the same enemy, and because Namibia and the South African B. A.P.A. are the only two countries on the continent that have been spared by decolonization," he says: "There is no structural link between the A.P.A. and SWAP, but our administrative staffs remain in continuous contact. We cooperate closely in the field, and we consider ourselves as two divisions belonging to the same Army..."

Satisfied by the sympathy encountered in France by those fighting in Africa against the defenders of the apartheid system, our speaker notes, however, with nostalgia: "Perhaps we expect too much from the French... Perhaps we are too demanding... But we deplore the fact that our cause is not succeeding in mobilizing minds as completely as was the case for the Vietnamese nationalists' cause at the time of the Indochinese War..."

Thus Mr. Oliver Tshepo expresses surprise "at never having, at any time, had any kind of contact with a French official." He considers this situation as the more paradoxical since "France is not racist" and that "in the Netherlands, in Italy, in Scandinavia, relations with political officials are daily and frequent." He adds that the situation is even more surprising to him, since he considers "France's good relations with all the African states, who all energetically condemn apartheid." According to the ANC leader, "France is continuing to develop its trade with South Africa, just as it continued, at one time, to sell arms to the South Africans, in violation of UN decisions..." a situation which, he says, "arouses a real bitterness on the part of the southern African nationalists."

The ANC is not with P.W. because he rejects the law of the majority, while, on the one hand, we reject everything that is not that law," he says. Then, asked about chances of negotiation between Pretoria and the ANC leaders, he replies: "It is impossible to conceive of any idea of negotiation as long as men like Nelson Mandela or Walter Sisulu remain imprisoned on Robben Island. Their liberation constitutes a prerequisite..." With regard to this concept of majority, he insists on saying: "The law of the majority does not exclude from the sharing of power the communities belonging to the minorities. South Africa is made up of a single people belonging to communities of different colors, all of whom are entitled to the exercise of power..." He appears to show the same spirit of tolerance with regard to nationalist formations other than the ANC, indicating: "We are not at the stage of rivalries between political parties, because our priority objective is first of all to eliminate the Pretoria nationalist party government."

At present outlawed, compelled to go underground, the ANC has good relations with all the movements in opposition to Botha and actively encourages the setting up of any organized group opposed to this regime."

Mr Tambo is categorical: "We have numerous guerrilla units operating on the terrain itself, but they are neither as numerous nor as powerful as we would wish, because our adversaries have immense capacities for resistance, but we are making progress every day..." Foreign aid, however, remains modest, according to our speaker, who indicates that, through the Organization of African Unity, many African states are contributing at least diplomatic support to the ANC. Indeed, for him, there can be no doubt. The step which looks to be decisive for the South African black nationalists is the impending independence of Namibia. "With the decolonization of Namibia," says Mr Tambo, "the end of colonial status, which remains the status of the communities of color in South Africa, will be near. The cordon sanitaire which still protects the South Africans on their northern frontier will in fact have disappeared."

9434

CSO: 4400



## NAMIBIA

### BRIEFS

**DAMARA VOTE APPEAL**--The Namibia People's Liberation Front (NPLF) of Mr Kefau Conradie released a press statement in Windhoek yesterday disclosing information about the November second tier elections for the Nama-speaking citizens. The NPLF consists of the Damara Executive Committee which would stand against the SWA People's Democratic Unity Front of Mr E Christie, the Damara Council of Mr Justus Garoeb, and the Bondels Tribe which would contest against Mr D Luipert. The NPLF stated that candidates have already been appointed in most of the areas where there were Nama-speaking citizens and said all indications were that the Damara Executive Committee has already broken the back of its two opponents, the Damara Council and SWAPDUF. The reason why the Damara Council and SWAPDUF couldn't win an election, the statement said, was that both had already had the opportunity to play a role in the political development of the Damara people but failed to do so. It made an appeal to the Nama and Damara communities to vote for the Damara Executive Committee and Bondels Tribe in order to reach unity and stability. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Sep 80 p 4]

**NO TO CONSCRIPTION**--The latest reply by SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha to Dr Kurt Waldheim proved that the SA Government did not want a peaceful solution for the Namibian problem, Swapo D said in a recent statement. The statement said that Pretoria "through its Turnhalle marionettes," was steamrolling ahead to forcibly conscript Namibians into its army instead of working positively to terminate the armed conflict. Pretoria was forcing all Namibians to fight against their own liberation. The entire membership of Swapo D and other population Namibians would never be a party to such reason, it said. "We will fight and resist this hideous crime at whatever cost." Referring to the "Lancaster House-type" conference, Swapo D stated that its suspicions regarding such a conference have now been confirmed, as it was clear that the conference would be used by SA to scuttle Resolution 435. A Lancaster House conference didn't have a chance of being held as the Frontline States, UN and OAU would not agree to Pretoria taking along the Turnhalle parties. The statement called on SA and all the parties involved in the dispute over Namibia to embark upon the implementation of Resolution 435 without further delay. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Sep 80 p 4]

CSO: 4420



## NIGER

### BRIEFS

DATA ON COOPERATIVES--Sixty percent of the people of Niger are involved directly or indirectly in the country's 679 co-operatives, the Development Ministry has said. It said the co-operatives had 900,510 members, and that 2.9m. people all told were affected by their activities. Most of the co-operatives market agricultural produce and are based on traditional village and tribal structures rather than on individual membership. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Sep 80]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

RICE IMPORT LICENSE--The House of Representatives today passed the 1980 finance bill with certain amendments to allow the importation of rice under a general licence. The original bill sought to prohibit the importation of the commodity except under import license. Other goods which the house removed from the prohibited list and placed on open general licence are spare parts, galvanized sheets, bicycle tires and [word indistinct]. Another amendment affected the duties payable on imported lorries and trucks, which the house reduced from 35 percent to 15 percent. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Oct 80 AB]

CSG: 4420

# PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM VISIT TO KOREA, VIETNAM

Views of Issues Presented

Victoria NATION in English 29 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**P**RESIDENT France Albert Rene, accompanied by an 18-strong delegation, returned home yesterday after official visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which strengthened the militant solidarity and friendship between Seychelles and the peoples of these two progressive countries.

President Rene's delegation was met on arrival at the airport by members of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Ministers, Members of the People's Assembly and representatives of various SPPF branches, members of the diplomatic corps as well as senior government officers.

The presidential delegation, which included members of different departments, comprised the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina; the Minister for Education and Information, Mr. James Michel; the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam; Major Rolly Marie, head of presidential security; the manager of the Seychelles Agricultural Development Company, Mr. Maxime Delpech; senior education officer, Mrs. Germaine Murray; assistant secretary

for health, Mrs. Patricia Reve-ra; the head of radio news, Mr. Ibrahim Afif; Captain Norcy Chung Loye, deputy head of presidential security; Mr. Calixte d'Offay, international relations officer from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Miss Noella Antat and Mrs. Benjamine Socrate, both of whom are senior youth officers; Mr. Henry Naiken and Miss Joyce Lepathy, both youth instructors; Sergeant Frank Marie, security officer; Miss Bessie Letourdie, regional, sports assistant; Mr. Ernest Holme, head of the audio-

visual unit in the Information Department and Mr Harry Dingwall, an audio visual unit assistant in the same department.

The Presidential delegation left Mahe on September 18 by a special aircraft provided by the Korean government.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the President and his delegation were given an enthusiastic and hearty welcome by the President of that country, Comrade Kim Il Sung, as well as thousands of Koreans who turned out to welcome the friendly mission from Seychelles.

The warm welcome and hospitality symbolised the high respect and warm friendship of the Korean people towards the Seychellois people.

The official talks in Korea were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Both sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on the matter of further expanding and developing friendly and co-operative relations and other subjects of mutual concern and reached a complete identity of views on all matters discussed. A number of agreements were signed, details of which will be published later this week.

From Korea, the presidential delegation flew to the Socialist Republic of Burma,

where they stayed overnight and enjoyed the hospitality of the Burmese government. From Burma, the delegation flew to Vietnam, again in a special aircraft, provided this time by the Vietnamese government.

In the Vietnamese capital of Hanoi, the president and his delegation were given a huge welcome by the population which lined the route at intervals while another large crowd cheered at the official ceremony in the centre of the city.

In Hanoi the President and his delegation were received officially by the acting President, Mr. Nguyen Huu Tho, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Pham Van Dong. The party also travelled to Ho Chi Minh City, where they met the Secretary General of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Mr. Le Duan.

During official talks, delegations from both countries exchanged views on issues of national and international interest. The Vietnamese people, through their representatives, thanked the Seychellois people for the support in their just struggle against imperialist and reactionary forces and praised Seychelles for the successes achieved since liberation.

Summing up the visits, President Rene described them as very fruitful and enriching.

## Presidential Messages of Thanks

Victoria NATION in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

**T**HE Ministry of Foreign Affairs has released texts of various messages of thanks sent by President France Albert Rene following his recent state visits.

In his message to Korea and addressed to President Kim Il Sung, President Rene, after expressing gratitude for the warm welcome and fraternal hospitality extended to the Seychelles delegation, reiterated Seychelles' firm support to the just cause for the reunification of the Korean Fatherland. The President expressed Seychelles' firm conviction that Korea would soon emerge as one powerful and unified Korea.

In the message to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and addressed to the Acting President, Mr. Nguyen Huu Tho, President Rene states

that the visit enabled him and his delegation to return home enriched with the revolutionary experience, courage and patriotism of the Vietnamese people.

Mr Rene reaffirmed the solidarity and support of the Seychellois people for their Vietnamese brothers in their struggle against imperialist aggression against their independence and sovereignty.

The President has also sent messages of thanks to the Governments of India and Burma where he and his delegation enjoyed the hospitality of the respective governments during overnight stops in these countries.

Although the stay was brief, President Rene said, "we have been touched by the warm welcome extended to the Seychelles delegation."

## Numerous Accords Signed

Victoria NATION in English 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Details of the agreements signed during the recent state visit by President Rene to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were announced yesterday.

The agreements between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Seychelles were signed for and on behalf of the Seychelles Government by the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, and the Minister for Education and Information, Mr. James Michel.

The agreements cover substantial aid over the next two years in several fields and are of great importance in the economic and social development of the country.

In the field of agriculture, the DPRK has agreed to provide us with various types of machinery and equipment, transport facilities, fertiliser as well as Korean experts to help train our own farmers.

In education, agreement has been reached for provision by Korea of equipment for schools and crèches, and training opportunities for Seychellois in Korea are also available. The DPRK will, under the accords, furnish equipment for day-care centres and the NYS workshops, and has also agreed to undertake the construction of large sporting complexes for the benefit of our youth. Besides, she will provide construction material in the form of cement, iron and steel.

Another accord signed during the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is one for the implementation of a cultural agreement signed during President Rene's first visit there in 1978. This accord established the programme of action for the next two years.

Finally, in Korea, agreements were also signed for cooperation between Korean Radio and Television and Radio Seychelles and the Korean Central News Agency and the Seychelles Agence Presse (SAP).

Commenting on the agreements, President Rene has once again underlined the importance of cooperation between socialist countries of the Third World and reiterated his conviction that such agreements could further enhance and cement the militant and revolutionary friendship between the progressive peoples of the world.

CSO: 4420

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY PASSES NEW AGE OF MAJORITY BILL

Victoria NATION in English 27 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] A major step towards encouraging young Seychellois to recognise and accept their responsibilities in the development of the nation was taken yesterday when the People's Assembly gave overwhelming consent to a Bill proposing to reduce the legal age of majority from 21 to 18.

Introducing the only Bill considered by the Assembly in its eighth meeting, the Minister of Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, on behalf of the Department of Legal Affairs, pointed out difficulties met by those responsible young people who are not yet 21 but are mature enough to run their own lives properly and certain inconsistencies created by different age limits at different levels.

For example, Mr. Berlouis said under present law people aged between 18 and 20 cannot marry without their parents' or the court's consent. They cannot normally make such financial arrangements as starting a business, taking on mortgages, applying for housing loans and so on.

Yet the country's Constitution allows them to vote at 18, while young people can join the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and even sit on its National Congress, the supreme policy-making body in the land, at 16 years old.

With the Front and the State having confidence in young Seychellois to act as mature and responsible citizens, the majority age of 21 has become an anachronism, Minister Berlouis said. Apart from one or two abstentions, the Assembly agreed with him.

The Bill now goes to the President for his assent before becoming law.

The members also adopted a resolution that the People's Assembly become a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association as from September 29.

The Association organises conferences each year for parliamentarians from all over the Commonwealth to discuss issues of current interest and matters concerning parliamentary business. The CPA has over 100 branches.

## FAYON CONDUCTS THREE-NATION VISIT ON NATION'S ENERGY NEEDS

Victoria NATION in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

**T**HE Principal Secretary for Works, Mr Maxim Fayon, accompanied by Research and Development Officer, Mr Peter Shilton, returned home on Sunday following fruitful visits to Malaysia, India and Kenya for discussions in a number of fields, including energy and technology.

While in Malaysia and India, Mr Fayon and Mr Shilton visited various institutes and discussed energy projects, particularly a working system using photo-voltaic cells, electricity generation from windmills, mini hydro-electricity and biogas generation.

In these spheres", said Mr Fayon "we investigated whether some of these projects might be applicable in Seychelles so that we might not depend too heavily on the import of oil."

We also saw how the National Research Councils in both countries work so

that when we finally set up our own we may have an idea in the field of applied science and technology and in the context of small countries."

Discussions also included Seychelles' changeover to the metric system.

From Malaysia and India, Mr. Fayon and Mr. Shilton travelled to Kenya where they attended a meeting of the Commonwealth Science Council, an organisation that links all the Commonwealth countries in science and technology.

This meeting was to prepare the plan of action for the coming two years, and one of the items Seychelles put forward dealt with a project to extract clean water from rivers, its financing as well as aid to carry out some energy experiments here in Seychelles", added Mr. Fayon.



## SEYCHELLES

### BRIEFS

SINON'S ACTIVITIES, VISITS--Mr. Guy Sinon, Secretary General of the SPPF, will be on Praslin and La Digue this weekend for talks with branch executive committees and general meetings. Minister Sinon will then leave Seychelles on Sunday, for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and then the German Democratic Republic. While in Korea he will represent the SPPF and Seychelles at the 6th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, which at the same time will be celebrating the 35th anniversary of its foundation. Mr. Sinon will visit East Germany as the guest of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. He will attend an international scientific conference in Berlin devoted to the theme "the joint struggle of the working class movement and the national liberation movement against imperialism and for social progress." Invitations have already been sent to representatives of communist and workers' parties, revolutionary parties and national liberation movements. Mr. Sinon is expected to return to Seychelles late this month. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**OIL DRILLING--**Kinshasa, 7 Oct (AZAP)--The first well of the ESSO-Zaire Company will be drilled 18 kilometers from Lokolama, a locality in the Oshwe District in the Mai-Ndombe subregion, on 15 February 1981, while the second, in the Equateur region, will be sunk from 1 July to 1 October the same year, a document released to AZAP today announced. While reserving comment on the importance of the commercial exploitation of these rocks and those of the reservoir already discovered in these two basins and their extent, the document notes that the first well has a maximum depth of 4,500 meters and work will last for 3 months. The final results on oil production will be known at the end of the well sinking work. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1332 GMT 7 Oct 80 AB]

**AMBASSADOR DENIES ALLEGATIONS--**The Zairian ambassador to France, Mr Ntundu Kititwa, on Thursday strongly denied allegations recently made by the Lumumba-Congolese National Movement (MNC-L), an organization opposed to the regime of President Mobutu. The MNC-L had, in a communique issued on Tuesday, denounced several arrests of its members during the last 4 months in the region of Bukavu (Eastern Zaire), adding that some of them have been transferred to the Kalehe Island where they are suffering terribly. In a rejoinder to the AFP, the Zairian ambassador in Paris, said this communique was written by an irresponsible person who does not know his geography. There is no Kaleme Island, but a Dijwi Island in the subregion of Sud-Kivu whose capital is Uvira, stressed Mr Kititwa, who hails from this eastern region of Zaire. He also denied the existence of a political prison on that island where according to him only coffee, tea and pineapple plantations as well as the administrative offices and those of the Catholic mission can be found. [Text] [ABO22126 Paris AFP in French 1550 GMT 2 Oct 80]

CSO: 4400

# KAUNDA INTERVENTION IN STRIKE ISSUE SEEN LIKELY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 14

[Article by Bill Saidi: "Zambia Cannot Afford Labour Unrest"]

[Text] President Kaunda will probably have to intervene to avert the nation-wide strike threatened by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions this week.

Labour unrest is the last thing Zambia needs at this period of its independence. The economy, battered on all sides by the low price of copper and by the failure of the Government's agricultural policy, is just limping along.

Indeed, Zambia could not finance the ambitious Operation Food Production announced by President Kaunda a few months ago.

He himself had to travel around the world soliciting some of the K400 million needed for the programme.

The reopening of the "southern routes" for its exports and imports was expected to improve the country's economy.

But past mistakes in economic planning have nearly emptied the Treasury and Zambia has had to rely on loans from friendly countries and the international finance institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Ironically, it is precisely the parlous state of the economy which is fueling the ZCTU's disenchantment with the Government.

By African standards, Zambian salaries and wages are quite high. But inflation, now estimated officially at 13 percent--though unofficially it is rumoured to be 20 or 30 percent--has hit the worker's pocketbook with a vengeance.

coupled with this is the continuous shortage of essential commodities, including the staple diet, mealie meal, some of which has been imported from South Africa.

The two key men in the ZCTU are Frederick Chiluba and Newstead Zimba, a former teachers' union leader who was restricted by President Kaunda a few years ago.

Zimba is also a Member of Parliament for a Ndola constituency.

Chiluba, a diminutive, bearded unionist who leads the country's building and engineering workers' union, is rumoured to have political ambitions.

In fact, when Simon Mwanza Kapwepwe died early this year he was being mentioned as a possible successor as leader of the Bemba-speaking people of the Northern Province.

Chiluba himself comes from the Luapula Province where Bemba is spoken; but he is not a Bemba by tribe.

Nevertheless, there is suspicion among leaders of the ruling United National Independence Party that his and Zimba's actions are "politically motivated."

#### Pressure

It is hard to imagine Zimba making common cause with Chiluba along tribal lines. He comes from the Eastern Province and is a Tumbuka.

What may really be happening is that both men are under intense pressure from the workers to show the Government of President Kaunda that he should not take them for granted.

In the past few months, the ZCTU has flexed its muscles over new legislation to amend the structure of the local government system in the country.

The Government's position was not helped when the bill was virtually thrown out of the National Assembly, whose members all belong to UNIP but have not hesitated to oppose proposed legislation in the past.

The new law would have brought UNIP more actively into the running of district councils. The district governor who is appointed by the President would have become the boss instead of the mayor as at present.

But it is clear that the ZCTU's stand on the new legislation was only incidental; it has always suspected that UNIP would like to take over every institution in the country, including the ZCTU.

Hence the bad blood between the congress and UNIP of which President Kaunda is president. Kaunda himself has repeatedly assured the congress that he has no intention of muzzling the ZCTU or of turning it into a rubber-stamp arm of the ruling party.

These assurances have evidently not assuaged the anxieties of the union leaders, especially Chiluba andimba who openly prefer the Western brand of trade unionism in a country under a one-party system of government.

The position of the largest union in the country, the Mineworkers Union of Zambia, is unclear. Their leader, David Mwila, once had ambitions to be the leader of the ZCTU.

The MUZ recently threatened to stage its own strike over pay demands by miners on the Copperbelt. The situation was resolved after the mining companies, NCCM and RCM, agreed to some of the demands and promised action on the others.

Whether the MUZ would back the ZCTU strike is thus open to question. Without its support, the ZCTU would have to rethink its entire strategy.

Respect

In any event, developments in the next few days may avert the strike altogether. President Kaunda enjoys enormous respect among the union leaders. In the past when it appeared that the party and the ZCTU would finally part company, he has talked to the union leaders and calmed them down.

He may well do it again this time, appealing to the ZCTU not to rock the boat at a time when he is trying to raise funds for the food production programme.

But it may only be a postponement of the final confrontation. The ZCTU has the bit between its teeth and with the backing of the workers it might just carry out its threat in the near future.

The truth is that until the economy of Zambia recovers its equilibrium--and until the worker can buy what he needs at a price he can afford--the Government and the ZCTU will remain in an eyeball-toeyeball confrontation.

Who blinks first will depend on the course of the economy in the next few crucial months.

CSO: 4420

# BANK REPORT INDICATES ECONOMY STILL IN TROUBLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] The Zambian economy is still in trouble. There has been no economic growth for more than five years and the country survives on borrowed money.

Although there has been the infusion of a sense of stability following the end of the war in Zimbabwe, the economy will take a long time to recover.

The recent wage increases in the mining industry on the Copperbelt have sparked off new fears that the country's economy, described as "gloom," by the Bank of Zambia's latest annual report, will take a further nose-dive.

The new wages will also add to the rate of inflation which is now running at 12 percent. According to the bank's report, the economy will continue to be weak because of the poor harvest and static mining industry.

"Despite a balance of payments surplus representing a sharp turnaround of about \$417 million from a deficit of \$258 million which was recorded the previous year, the Zambian economy is still in trouble."

It is the first surplus since 1975 when the economy began to experience severe pressures in the balance of payments and, according to the bank report, the favourable turnaround in the balance of payments was due to improvement in the merchandise account and the substantial inflows on the capital account.

The trade account recorded an enlarged surplus of about \$507 million compared with only \$167.7 million the previous year. The surplus on the trade account was largely due to high receipts which amounted to \$117 million against \$66.8 million in 1978.

The increase in the proceeds of exports was supplemented by receipts from the sales of cobalt which increased considerably from \$36.7 million in 1978 to the present \$153 million.

Total payments for imports rose from \$493 million in 1978 to \$608 million in 1979. In addition to high rates of inflation in the supplying countries, the large value of imports has been attributed to high fuel prices and a large maize consignment imported into the country because of bad rains.

Despite these small achievements the Zambian economy, as measured by the performance of the key productive sectors weakened considerably during 1979.

Figures on the national income from the Central Statistics Office show a 9 percent decline in real gross domestic product compared with 0,3 percent in 1978.

The decline coupled with an increase in population led to a further fall in real per capita income from \$274 in 1978 to \$241 in 1979. Zambia has a population of about five million.

One area which proved difficult to manage was the Government budget which registered a deficit in 1979. Efforts to restrain growth in expenditure were not successful as these increased from \$814 million in 1978 to \$877,9 million in 1979.

The deterioration in the growth of real gdp during 1979 was reflected in all three sectors of the economy.

Growth in the primary sector declined by 13 percent while in the mining industry it went down by 20 percent. Copper production went down from 655 800 tonnes in 1978 to 533 388 tonnes in 1979.

The poor overall economic performance has been attributed to bad rains, shortage of agricultural inputs due to transport problems and shortage of stockfeed which adversely affected the livestock sector.

The problems facing Zambia will continue to depress copper output levels during 1980, says the bank. The mining industry which is the country's economic mainstay is unlikely to provide the needed stimulus for growth.

CSO: 4420



## MUGABE URGES ACCEPTANCE OF RECONCILIATION POLICY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday denounced the wave of inter-party strife in the country, and called for a spirit of tolerance and acceptance of his policy of reconciliation.

He told a gathering of about 2500 students at the University of Zimbabwe that if the policy of reconciliation was genuinely accepted by all political parties and racial groups in the country, he had no doubt that permanent peace would be achieved.

Mr Mugabe described as a most unfortunate state of affairs the present inter-party conflicts, which, he said, could be removed only by a spirit of tolerance and acceptance of differences amid a determination to reconcile.

Denouncing some whites as "diehard reactionaries" who refused to change and who had not accepted reconciliation, the Prime Minister assured the students that those who refused to respond did not deserve the Government's change of attitude.

Speaking at the invitation of the Students' Union to explain his reconciliation policy, Mr. Mugabe said it could be summarised as:

"Accept us and we shall accept you. It is acceptance for acceptance. It is a reciprocal exercise."

Reconciliation had been interpreted differently, depending on the individual, his situation and his motives.

He had first used the word to describe the principle of transformation from war to peace based on the removal of hatred and the establishment of harmony between individuals and between communities.

## IAN SMITH

He said "I can assure you that it was very difficult for me to accept Ian Smith and his UDF colleagues as men we would have to work with in the fulfilment of the Lancaster House Agreement."

"We also reasoned that if these men had sincerely accepted that we were the new political bosses in the scenario, what harm would be done to our national honour if we let bygones be bygones?"

"It was in that spirit that we accepted and adopted the principle and spirit of reconciliation."

"But reconciliation does not mean the maintenance of the status quo. It does not mean that the Government must be sensitive and responsive to the wishes, fears and concerns of the white minority at any cost."

"The Government must be responsive only when that does not negate the general interest of the broad masses."

"Reconciliation is not capitulation to the desires of the whites as such, but a recognition that they recognise their proper position. It is not the forgiveness of fresh offences and abuse committed by those who have had amnesty extended to them under the Lancaster House Agreement."

It is not the forgiveness of fresh offences and abuse committed by those who have had amnesty extended to them under the Lancaster House Agreement.

"It is not appeasement, but the peaceful galvanisation of the interests we all share so that those interests can constitute a new bond of national unity."

"It is not a surrender of our basic ideological position and direction, but a definite recognition and enhancement and direction through providing an atmosphere of peace for it."



Emphasising the need for everyone to play his part, Mr Mugabe said reconciliation could be achieved only if it was mutual and reciprocated, not when it was unilateral.

A mere verbal pledge of loyalty unaccompanied by positive mental and emotional change would amount to deceit and hypocrisy.

"The vanquished must sincerely accept his defeat if reconciliation is to be realised, but the victor must also act fairly and justly in relation to the defeated."

The Prime Minister said it was the obligation of the victor to be magnanimous and stretch his hand in friendship to the losers, but the losers must also be prepared to play it fair.

### UNITE

"In our situation, the demands for peace made it imperative that we unite all the forces which are agreed on the need to strengthen that peace

and consolidate our independence.

"What was important was the area of our common agreement rather than that of our differences. It was this that made me adopt the principle of a coalition government in which ZAPU is participating along with two representatives of the white community.

Mr Mugabe said reconciliation demanded that those who had been hostile to his party must now accept the reality of its being the government of the day, pledge their loyalty and refrain from sabotaging the Government and its policies.

"On that basis we are able to join hands in forgiveness and recognition of the bond of loyalty to our country and common commitment to our independence," he said.

He said he expected those he had accepted into partnership to abide by the rules of the game and avoid indulging in sabotage or the planning of coups.

## MUGABE CLAIMS MUZOREWA MEN BEING TRAINED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe disclosed yesterday that he had asked the South African Government why 5 000 Zimbabwean dissidents were undergoing military training in the Transvaal, but had not received any reply.**

He alleged the dissidents, sent to South Africa soon after independence last April, were part of a secret army being organised by former Prime Minister and leader of the UANC, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Addressing a gathering of about 3 000 people at the Dendenyore Township in the Wedza TTA, the Prime Minister said he was still awaiting a reply from South Africa.

He said he had also asked Bishop Muzorewa what his motive was in sending the men to South Africa. "But all he said to me is that he knows nothing about those men and that if there are any Zimbabweans in South Africa, then they went there of their own accord."

Amid shouts of "Pasi naye" (down with him), Mr Mugabe said Zimbabweans should be prepared to fight back if the dissidents being trained in South Africa were brought back for the purpose of overthrowing the present Government.

He said that while putting everyone on alert, it was not his intention to alarm the nation.

"You have no need to fear because I am confident we can deal with any trouble from dissidents, but all I am asking is that we must be prepared to defend our motherland at all times."

The Prime Minister claimed it was the aim of the South African Government to train and plant dissident elements in independent African governments for the purpose of subverting those governments.

He said he was aware a number of such subversive elements had been planted in Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and Zimbabwe.

By causing trouble in these countries, the South Africans hoped to dissuade the just struggle being waged by the black majority in the apartheid territory.

Earlier, Mr Mugabe said his Government would not tolerate continued incidents of politically motivated violence; hence the measures he had taken to involve the army in helping the police track down the people responsible.

He warned the cheering crowd to be on the look-out for political malcontents who have been going around committing crimes and making it look as if this was being done by members of ZANU (PF).

He deplored the repeated bombings of innocent people and reiterated his warning that police would get tough with the culprits.

The Prime Minister also stressed the need for peace in the country during the period of reconstruction. "Development can only take place in an atmosphere of peace, and this should be our goal," he said.

He urged all Zimbabweans to be actively involved in the declared reconstruction programme.

"With abundant resources such as water, land and good sunshine, Zimbabwe should never allow herself into a position where she may need to import food," the Prime Minister said.

Mr Mugabe also spoke of the need for people to be self-reliant.

"There are schools that need rebuilding, roads, dip-cunks and other amenities destroyed during the war. It is the responsibility of each and every one of us to play our part," he said.

## ZIMBABWE

### MUGABE WARNS AGAINST ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF LAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] People in the rural areas should not take over vacant land without authority and traditional chiefs must advise their people against such arbitrary acquisition, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said at Seke yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of about 200 chiefs from the Midlands, Mashonaland and Manicaland, Mr Mugabe said there must be an orderly distribution of land.

He told the chiefs that priority in the Government land distribution programme was being given to areas where the people suffered the greatest displacement and hardships during the war.

He said as the Government progressively acquired land from the European commercial sector the less affected areas would get their share.

"But where the problem of land shortage has always existed I ask you to appeal to the people in your areas to exercise patience in their quest for land. Nor should they, in an unauthorised way, start occupying vacant land within their reach."

'Ill-Conceived'

He told the chiefs of his decision to order the deployment of units of the national army and police to combat dissidents in various parts of the country.

He said he was aware some of the areas of the chiefs present at the meeting were affected by these "senseless and ill-conceived acts of lawlessness and indiscipline.

"We cannot allow a situation to continue to develop where political malcontents are acting to bring about chaos with the hope of using that chaos to achieve a political advantage.

## PRC EXPECTS TRADE BOOM WITH ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

**CHINA was poised for a trade boom with Zimbabwe, the First Secretary in the Chinese Embassy, Mr Sun Guotong, said in an interview yesterday.**

There was great potential for trade between the two countries because of the existing sound relations. China has already started importing tobacco from Zimbabwe and so far had bought 5 000 tonnes, said Mr Sun.

"This is the beginning of a new era in China's foreign trade and we are making every effort to develop it in order to promote economic exchange and friendship with other nations."

The vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Mr Wang Wenlin, who recently visited Zimbabwe during the International Economic Resources Conference on Zimbabwe had been impressed by the Government's attitude to economic development.

Mr Sun said a trade section would be established at the embassy to handle inquiries. "We have had a lot of inquiries from local businessmen wanting to trade with us."

China's exports during last year went up by 26.3 percent while imports rose by 29.6 percent. The world's most populous country recorded an impressive exports performance for the first six months of this year — 35.5 percent more than during the same period in 1979.

Trade with African, Asian and Latin American countries increased during 1979. Imports went up by 21.4 percent while exports increased by 62.2 percent.

Our correspondent in Hong Kong reports that Zimbabwe can start drawing on a \$17.5 million loan from Peking arranged in Salisbury on September 12.

The loan aid covers joint projects as well as technical and economic co-operation. The aid agreement was signed by the Chinese Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, Mr Li, and the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Mumbvande.

The interest-free loan can be drawn over the next five years, beginning yesterday. Such financing from Peking is relatively rare, but similar loans have been extended this year to poor States.

CSO: 4420

## NKOMO CALLS FOR LAW AND ORDER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday told a rally at the White City Stadium, Bulawayo, that Zimbabweans must respect the police force and regard it as the only agent of law and order in the country.

In an address to a crowd of more than 20,000, Dr Nkomo also hit out at intimidation and said unity must be the aim now that independence had been achieved.

He also told the rally that:

"The Zimbabwe Republic Police is the only legal element to maintain law and order in the country.

"No one else is entrusted with the duty to maintain law and order in the country; so I am dismayed when I hear that police cannot fulfil their work in certain parts of the country.

"Police are asked to make appointments to inspect places; but how can they make an appointment to catch the hooligans? This is nonsense."

He warned that if police were continually hampered in the efforts to maintain law and order, the country would "degenerate into disorder and become the laughing-stock of the world".

"We should set an example of what independence means, but certainly not when police are being harassed and demoralised in certain parts of the country.

"We fought for freedom so that our people could move wherever they wanted without any trouble, but today I find people who demand passes of people in their own areas.

"Is that the independence that we all fought for, shooting at hotels and other places and killing peace-loving civilians?"

Dr Nkomo said that, while some were rejoicing at attaining independence, others were going around preaching the "gospel of hate".

"They say, 'you fought on that side of the country, so stay in that side; and we fought on this side, so this is our side.'

"We fought for the whole country of Zimbabwe, not any particular area.

"Do these people want to divide Zimbabwe?"

## Division

"These people preaching the gospel of hate and division are not wanted in Zimbabwe. No one should divide the people of this country according to the tribe or language they spoke. We are all Amasimbabwe, or Zimbabweans in English, not Karanga, Kalanga, Korekore or Shangaan.

"Unfortunately, there are Ministers among those who preach and advocate division and hate."

He said unity was now necessary as independence had been attained.

"The rulers will go, the parties will go, and so will men present and to come, but the independent Zimbabwe will never go.

"Our children will inherit this country and it is our duty to build it in unity and have our children thankful to us for building the country instead of destroying it."

"We are going to be firm with all law-breakers whatever their race, tribe or political affiliation. Crime is crime and must be harshly punished," said Mr Mugabe.

He urged the chiefs to co-operate with the forces of law and order.

"We must act together in stamping out hooliganism and the criminal propensities that are showing themselves."

#### Consolidate

Zimbabwe needed peace for its reconstruction and development schemes to succeed, to attract investment and to consolidate its freedom and independence.

"We need peace because the war is over. Peace is the quest of the whole international community."

The forthcoming local government elections must be held in a context of absolute peace and quiet without any intimidation from any source, he said.

CSO: 4420

# MUGABE TO LEAVE FOR NORTH KOREA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, will leave Salisbury on Tuesday at the head of a 20-member Government delegation on a four-day official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, government sources said yesterday.

With him will be Mrs General Ropa Nhonga, Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation; Mr Dzingat Mutumuka, Minister of Education and Culture; Dr Witness Mangwende, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr Moses Mvenga, Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry; and Mr Moven Mahachi, Deputy Minister of Lands.

## TALKS

According to sources yesterday, the Prime Minister was expected to hold talks with various Korean Ministers and President Marshal Kim Il Sung. He may also sign bilateral and other co-operation agreements.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, will stand in for Mr Mugabe, the sources said.

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbira Kangai, today leaves for Geneva, where he will address the United Nations High Commission for Refugees on Tuesday.

Mr Kangai will also attend a meeting of the Southern African Labour Commission in Mbabane, Swaziland, on Thursday, a Ministry of Information statement said.

The Minister will return on October 12.

DR NKOMO also attacked the local Press, which he called opportunists in attitude.

"Today they move with Smith, tomorrow with Musorewa and now with the ruling party. What kind of Press is that?" he asked.

"The truth is what the people should read; and the truth alone, not anything else. So our local Press has to change and so should the radio and television. These last two have become a party organ of the ruling party."

He said he had stopped listening to the radio as a lot of "nonsense is all they can broadcast at the moment".

"I do not buy batteries and I have done away with my TV—and that surely reduces my electricity bill for the month. I cannot pay to listen to all that party propaganda," he said.

The ZBC and the ZTV must change and become national organs, not party organs as they are, he urged.

CSO: 4420



## BBC TELEVISION TEAM BANISHED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 1

{Text}

**FIVE BBC television men were banished from Zimbabwe last night.**

They flew to London on a British Airways flight after being released from detention in Salisbury. Police took the five to the airport and they had to pay their own fares.

The five were detained by security branch detectives on Tuesday night after filming on the farm near Salisbury where Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere and seven bodyguards are alleged to have murdered white farm manager

**Mr Gerald Adams in August.**

The film crew — David Lomas, Michael Spooner, Patrick O'Rea, John Teelick and Michael Dwyfield — were held on a Ministerial order under Section 49 of the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations.

Legal representatives gave notice that they would seek an urgent order from the Zimbabwe High Court seeking the team's release.

However, members of the legal team, the security branch and the Directorate of Public Prosecutions agreed at the court yesterday that the five should be released, without their film. The agree-

ment was then recorded in court by Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena.

Under the release agreement the reporters had to remain in police custody until they stepped aboard the plane.

They were allowed to pick up their personal belongings on the way to the airport.

Mr Justice Dumbutshena said the deal was in the best interests of everyone concerned.

Little purpose would be served by a wrangle with the Press on the issue.

"It is in my view a condition of decent journalism that sometimes, when touchy issues are involved, journalists should keep away, especially in sensitive areas or in sensitive countries," said the judge.

## PARLIAMENT MEMBERS WALK OUT ON SECURITY DEBATE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

(Excerpt)

BLACK MPs yesterday killed a stormy debate on the deteriorating security situation in the country when they angrily walked out of Parliament.

The bells for a quorum were rung three times as black MPs deliberately boycotted the debate in which Mr P. K. van der Byl lashed the Government for allowing law and order to crumble.

On the third occasion the bells rung for the full four minutes laid down by Standing Orders and the House adjourned automatically.

In terms of Standing Orders Mr van der Byl's motion on the security situation is now struck off the Order Paper. Mr van der Byl will now have to try and retable it or introduce a motion requesting that it be restored to the Order Paper, late reports.

There were angry exchanges when Mr van der Byl demanded that the Government use the emergency powers to restore civil peace instead of for "a ridiculous exercise to try and subvert the Constitution and take General Walls's citizenship away from him".

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Mungwarua, rose to protest against Mr van der Byl's allegation that the Constitution was being subverted in the case of General Walls, whom the Government has barred from re-entering Zimbabwe.

It was Mr van der Byl's turn to protest when he was laughed at by black MPs while recounting how police, investigating a recent shooting at Chitungwiza outside Salisbury, had had to conduct inquiries facing loaded AK rifles held by former guerrillas.

Mr van der Byl was also laughed at when he demanded former guerrillas should be issued with standard Zimbabwe

Army weapons — the FN or G3 rifles — if they needed arms, and that possession of the communist-made weapons used in the war should be made illegal.

The former Minister of Defence claimed the laughter indicated the frivolous and irresponsible attitude of black Members towards the current security crisis. "Members will live to regret this", he predicted.

He noted that at the height of the war only Rhodesia's State President and the Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith had bodyguards. Today the state of the country was evidenced by the armed men flanking every black parliamentarian — "One sees now Ministers, MPs and Senators never moving except surrounded by their pistoleros".

He did not believe the omnipresent bodyguards were simply "ceremonial" or "a grotesque status symbol" but an admission of how dangerous black politicians knew the situation to be.

'HERALD' COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES, PROBLEMS, NEEDS

Education a 'Sensitive Issue'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorials]

[Text]

THE Government has made it clear often enough that there are going to be changes in the country's education system.

That it faces an enormously complicated and challenging task there is no doubt. So it is not really surprising that it has not yet been able to produce a detailed policy statement.

The Deputy Minister of Education, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, has, however, given us an outline of how Government thinking is developing.

Opening the Foundation for Education with Production at the University of Zimbabwe last week, Mrs Chitepo said the new body would be something of a think-tank for new concepts and approaches to education, linking theory and practice and productive work and study.

According to Mrs Chitepo, schools in Cuba, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana which link productive work with study have contributed substantially towards their own costs. Why should they not do so here?

Properly developed, this self-generating approach to education could play a vital part in the Government's struggle to provide the best possible educational opportunities for all.

No doubt there will be problems, and the Government has sensibly decided to set up a number of schools as pilot projects. This will allow the system to be examined in detail and tailored to meet the country's needs.

It is also encouraging that Mrs Chitepo has acknowledged that the country's existing education systems cannot be transformed overnight, and that the attitudes of parents, students, teachers and principals cannot be immediately changed.

It all reflects the controlled and realistic approach the Government has adopted to what is undoubtedly one of the most important and sensitive issues facing the country today. It is an area in which we cannot afford to make mistakes, not only for the sake of our youth, but for the sake of the country.

## **A NEW LOOK**

THE agricultural scene is taking on a whole new look in Zimbabwe. While accepting the importance of the part to be played by the large-scale farmers, the Government is now concentrating on development in the TFLs and emphasising the importance that the former purchase areas have in our economy.

The role they will have to play is vital and the fact that this is acknowledged is displayed by the importance of the speakers at the ZNFU conference, from the Prime Minister down.

It is a pity though that the new look remains a little distorted because of the continued existence of two farmers' organisations.

Mr Mugabe himself referred to this and spoke of the need to unite the two racial sectors of private agriculture.

Such a merger would surely be of great benefit to farmers in the testing days ahead. Is anything being done to bring it about?

Tribalism Problem, Foreign Aid

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorials]

[Text]

**MEMBERS** of ZANU (PF) and of the Patriotic Front would do well to heed the warnings of their respective leaders against the scourge of tribalism.

Any Zimbabwean with even an elementary knowledge of independent Africa will surely be aware of the havoc wreaked on many emerging nations by tribalism.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has pledged that Zimbabwe will remain one nation, with both Shona and Ndebele living where they want to.

As leader of the majority party in the coalition government of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe's pledge carries much weight. He is warning his own followers that under no circumstances will Zimbabwe be fragmented along tribal lines.

Dr Nkomo has also spoken out strongly against tribalism. He too has made the pledge that Zimbabwe will not be divided along tribal lines.

The unity of Zimbabwe during these first few months of independence is of the utmost importance for the future of the nation.

As the political parties prepare for the November local government elections, there will be much political campaigning. If peace is to be maintained, however, the leaders of the parties must eschew the kind of intemperate language that tends to sow the seeds of hatred among the people.

Both Mr Mugabe and Dr Nkomo have expressed their support for the police as an instrument of law and order. This message must be rammed down the throats of their supporters — stick to the law of the land and you won't find yourself behind bars. Behave otherwise, and you'll get thumped hard.

## HEARTENING NEWS

ONE of the problems in the Third World's search for aid in recent years has been the reluctance of some developed nations to part with cash because so much of it has been siphoned off into private pockets or frittered away.

Zimbabwe, coming in at the end of the queue, is suffering from the belief that aid is now money down the drain. So donors to the massive rehabilitation programme will be heartened by the remarks of a Devag officer, published yesterday. He said: "We have an obligation to all the countries that have contributed so much money . . . to ensure that it is used as efficiently as possible."

Training schemes to ensure that refugees know how to use their fertiliser and seed packs to the full are under way, as are courses for Devag assistants who will pass on their knowledge over as wide an area as possible. This will help to ensure that when the rains have ended and the crops are gathered in there will be no hungry months next year.

We are happy to give the widest publicity possible to the efforts that are being made in this programme. Not only will the people in the rural areas realise just how valuable their contribution is, but donor countries will know that their aid is appreciated and being used to the full.

## GENERAL WALL'S DAUGHTER PETITIONS MUGABE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

## A HEART - FUGGING

petition from Mary Wall, 24-year-old daughter of Lieut. General Peter Wall, dismissed head of Zimbabwe's armed forces, is on its way to the Prime Minister, close friends of the Wall family said last week. The petition, they believe, asks Mr Robert Mugabe temporarily to relax the Government ban on General Wall so that he can re-enter Zimbabwe and give her away on her wedding day.

Attractive fair-haired Mary plans to marry her childhood sweetheart, Colonel Pat Armstrong (32) in Salisbury on October 25. Both are on holiday in South Africa.

Arrangements for the wedding were made weeks ago and friends of the family said last week that it is still due to take place as planned.

But unless Mr Mugabe relents and allows General Wall to re-

turn, someone else will have to give the bride away.

## PLANS

It is not yet known what plans the general has made or where he and his family may settle.

A Johannesburg Sunday newspaper last week quoted Mary's sister, Paddy (23), as saying: "All we can do is keep our fingers crossed that somehow Dad will be at the wedding."

She added that Mary, who is an accounts executive with a Salisbury advertising firm, first met Colonel Armstrong when she was a school-girl and he was a young subaltern visiting his senior officer.

The general's youngest daughter, swimming champion Valerie (21), said there was little chance of switching the wedding to South Africa. All the arrangements had been made.

"I presume it will go ahead in Salisbury — even without Dad."

## HALF-YEAR TRADE HITS 3-YEAR LOW

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE'S** trade figures for the first six months of 1980 produced a surplus of only \$60 750 000, the lowest half-yearly figure for three years.

The latest Monthly Digest of Statistics shows that June's trading had a deficit of \$2 million, following May's loss of \$31 000.

The overall picture of exports and imports, however, has not changed greatly.

Zimbabwe's principal foreign exchange producers were still tobacco — despite poor prices on the floors — asbestos, gold, and metals, mainly chrome.

Petroleum continued as the main drain on foreign reserves.

Exports at the half-year amounted to \$452 million of which tobacco accounted for 10.7 percent, cotton lint 5.5 percent, asbestos 9.8 percent, chrome 13.2 percent, other metals including

rods and billets 18 percent and gold 15.9 percent.

Imports totalled \$364.6 million, \$85.5 million of which was soaked up by petroleum and allied products such as oils and diesel.

**TEXTILES**

Maize imports accounted for 2.4 percent of \$8.6 million. Textiles, in particular piece goods, cost nearly \$17 millions.

Car kits, bus and lorry chassis and motor spares together made up 5 percent (\$18.7 millions) of the import bill.

With increasing consumption of locally-produced foodstuffs and the resulting drop in their export, it appears Zimbabwe will lean more heavily upon export earnings from minerals and metals for the time being, especially in the wake of the Government's announcement to drop the export incentive scheme.

## FREE HEALTH PROGRAM LIKELY TO CREATE DRUG SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

**CRITICAL** shortages of drugs and surgical dressings are likely to occur in the wake of an unprecedented demand for health services under the new Government scheme providing for free treatment for Zimbabweans earning below \$150 a month.

The new scheme entered its 26th day on Friday with Salisbury city health authorities reporting that the number of patients requiring free treatment at the city's 14 clinics had more than doubled.

A spokesman for the City Health Department disclosed on Friday that clinic attendance had risen dramatically from nearly 24 000 to about 60 000 patients a week.

The demand on drugs and dressings had started to take its toll of the supplies.

**CONGESTION**

Major suppliers, the Government Medical Stores, could no longer cope, and private pharmaceutical and drug houses had also begun to run into shortages, the spokesman said.

Congestion at the clinics had caused severe pressures on the staff.

"Under the circumstances I think our nursing and clerical staff at the clinics have done magnificently so far. No patient has been turned away without treatment."

An increase in the number of people with minor ailments — colds, slight headaches and small scratches — attending clinics had also been noted.

Under the old system the cost element kept trivial cases under control, "but now everyone is taking advantage of the free health services, attending clinics rather than obtaining drugs from private chemists".

The increased demand on drugs had made nonsense of the City Health Department's annual budget prepared before the introduction of the new scheme. The department had prepared estimates totalling \$1.9 million for the current year, but this had now fallen below capital requirements.

In the past the department earned nearly \$500 000 a year from primary health care and maternity services, which covered part of the annual cash needs.

Under the new system the Government would have to provide all capital requirements, especially when earnings from prim-

ary health care and maternity services had dwindled to almost nothing, the spokesman said.

At Ratsanana clinic in Glen Norah, with an estimated daily attendance of more than 600 patients, income is now down to 25c to 50c daily.

The story is the same at most clinics in the former African townships where staff report an increase in patient attendance. Few or none of the patients admit earning more than the stipulated minimum of \$150 a month.

The spokesman said it was obvious that not all patients claiming free treatment earned less than \$150, "but this is Government policy, and there is nothing we can do about it".

The spokesman said that since the introduction of the national health scheme fewer children were being vaccinated.

In the past parents could have their children treated without charge if they produced vaccination certificates, but without that incentive parents no longer seemed to see the need for inoculation.

When the scheme started three weeks ago, the Deputy Director of Health, Dr Louise Westwater, said it was open to abuse, but that the Government had no plans to insist on patients producing pay slips before treatment.



## BIG SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 6

{Text}

ALL qualified Zimbabwean teachers could find jobs in the country because of a shortage of teachers, the Minister of Education, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, told the House.

"There is a huge shortage of teachers in this country, so there is no problem about any Zimbabwean who wants to teach and is qualified to teach being able to find employment," he said.

The Minister was replying to questions from Mr B. M. Mguni (PP, Matabeleland South).

Mr Mguni had asked if the Government planned a crash educational programme for refugee children from Zambia and Mozambique who had left the country to train as guerrillas and were now disqualified by age from returning to school.

He also wanted to know if the Minister would consider employing teachers who had instructed the children while they were outside the country.

Mr Mutumbuka said educational centres were being established for the refugees where they could continue with the schools that had been set up in

Zambia and Mozambique.

"Apart from the purely academic educational activities, the students at these centres will also undergo practical training programmes that will equip them to take their place in our Zimbabwean society so that they can participate in the reconstruction and development of our country," he said.

Teachers who had returned with the refugee children would naturally form the nucleus of professional staff at each centre, though additional teachers had already been posted to some schools.

"There is no problem about teachers returning with the children, qualified or unqualified, being unable to be employed," Mr Mutumbuka said.

Replying to another question from Mr Mguni, the Minister said scholastic aptitude tests written by grade seven pupils showed whether the child could reason logically, think constructively and independently and adapt to secondary learning situations.

The tests showed how much the pupil would benefit from a secondary school education, he said.

# POPULATION CENSUS PLAN REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

**THE Department of Central Statistics is gearing itself for what its new director, Dr Gibson Mandishona, calls its biggest challenge — the costly job of counting Zimbabwe's population.**

"The last population census was taken in 1969, and it is essential to take stock of the people because all projects of manpower and schooling will depend on knowing the number of people we have," he said.

"I hope by the beginning of next year preparations will be underway for the census. We are also hoping for assistance from the United Nations as it will be a very costly project."

He said the Central Statistical Office was short of skilled staff but now that Zimbabwe was internationally recognised there were possibilities of sending people abroad for training not available here.

Dr Mandishona, who was appointed director on Wednesday, said: "I want this statistical department to be the best in Africa."

He was born at Makwiro, Masvingo, in 1941 and received his early education at Tegwani school, Harare, and Fletcher High School, Gwelo.

Dr Mandishona graduated with a B.Sc. in mathematics and physics from the University of Zimbabwe in 1965, after which he worked in industrial statistics for four years with a local firm.

In 1969 Dr Mandishona left Zimbabwe to further his studies in Britain. He attended three universities there, obtaining a post-graduate certificate in education, a diploma in statistics and an M.Sc. (statistics).

He is also thought to have been the first black Zimbabwean to obtain a Ph.D. in mathematics.

He was a mathematics and statistics lecturer at North London College for two years before joining the United Nations as a consultant, dealing mainly with statistics, demography, and computer data processing.

He served in several African countries while based in Addis Ababa.

While in the U.N., Dr Mandishona did study projects in Washington under the United States Department of Commerce and was awarded a diploma in computing and systems analysis. He also took part in projects with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Dr Mandishona is married with three children. His interests include painting, poetry, and music. Until recently he led the U.N. music band in Addis Ababa. He has also contributed to Shona poetry anthologies.

## MODIFICATION OF WITCHCRAFT LEGISLATION ADVOCATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

**TRADITIONAL** courts should be allowed to handle certain cases involving witchcraft, particularly those which require reconciliation for their resolution, said Dr Gordon Chavunduka, head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Zimbabwe.

"This is because there are two aspects to any case of witchcraft — the purely legal, and the sociological. Traditional courts are better at handling these two aspects," he said.

The present formal courts were unable to deal with the social aspects of witchcraft accusations and this was why many people did not bring such cases to the formal courts.

"The subject of witchcraft continues to create controversy here and in many parts of the world. Whereas traditional courts agree that witches do exist, the formal courts say they do not, and my aim is to try and resolve this difference," he said in an inaugural lecture on Witchcraft and the Law in Zimbabwe, at the university this week.

According to the law of Zimbabwe, traditional courts were no longer allowed to operate although many of these courts, as well as family gatherings, still tried certain cases of witchcraft. Cases of witchcraft came under the Witchcraft Suppression Act which had remained unchanged since 1899.

"The Act is regarded by the traditional courts as a ver, unjust piece of legislation because the aim is not to punish the witches but those individuals who name others as witches.

"In 1899 the legislature made it clear that although certain people may genuinely believe in witchcraft, it regarded the whole practice of witchcraft as a pretence . . ."

Officials of formal courts in Zimbabwe saw their job as eradicating the belief in witchcraft.

Dr Chavunduka gave several reasons for the conflict between the traditional and formal courts, one of which was the official definition of witchcraft. In the Act, witchcraft is described as, "the throwing of bones, the use of charms, and any other means or devices adopted in the practice of sorcery".

"The definition, which has remained to this day, says nothing about witchcraft and witchcraft. Throwing of bones is not necessarily done to identify or to drive out witches as many court officials now realise," he said.

Throwing bones was a means by which a diviner or medical practitioner determined from a complainant who or what caused an illness or other misfortune. Illness or misfortune were not always attributed to witchcraft but could also result from angered or aggrieved spirits, bacteria and germs.

He said a large part of the traditional healer's practice was concerned with prescribing preventive remedies and charms.

"Another source of misunderstanding was the failure on the part of the legislators to make a distinction between witchcraft and sorcery because these two different concepts have been used interchangeably throughout the Witchcraft Suppression Act."

A witch was defined in social anthropology as a person in whom dwelt a distinctive and inherent evilness, whereby he harms his fellows in mysteriously, secret ways. Witches were thought to be able to do extraordinary things which were beyond the capabilities of ordinary human beings.

Dr. Chavunduka said that when a person accused another of witchcraft he might use the Shona and Ndebele word for witchcraft, "muroyi" or "umthakati" which meant many different things.

Muroyi or umthakati meant witch, sorcerer, poisoner, a person who failed to carry out the necessary rituals for his dead relatives, one who committed anti-social acts, or even a troublemaker, he said.

"It has been shown that accusations of witchcraft usually express areas of tension in social relationships. At times these accusations act as a force buttressing the moral code of society.

"The witchcraft idea is sometimes invoked as a concept for explaining the deeper or indirect cause of events which seem unnatural."

In dealing with cases of witchcraft and sorcery two aspects needed to be considered; the cultural, social and psychological factor, and the legal one.

"The consequence to the person named as a witch or sorcerer can be serious, and it is the duty of the courts to protect individuals from violent or non-

violent reactions that might follow.

"The accusations are not always legal issues; they are often cultural, social and psychological, and traditional courts are able to deal with these issues effectively," he said.

The Act had removed the dramatic dangers to life and liberty because diviners and others were now more cautious about imputing witchcraft.

The Act had, however, brought many problems in its wake because the effect of the severe sentences had been to drive the practice of witchcraft underground. The diviners were now indicating someone without specifying a name.

"I am arguing that sociologists and anthropologists must, where necessary, shift from the physical aspects of the problem under investigation.

"Shifting our analysis to the physical reality of witchcraft and sorcery will not invalidate the sociological analysis itself, but it may help us and the public to understand more fully the puzzling aspects of the society in which we live," he said.

## CDC PREPARES TO RESUME OPERATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 15

[Text]

THE Commonwealth Development Corporation has been invited by the Government to re-establish operations in Zimbabwe after a 14-year absence, and has begun investigations into several projects.

The regional controller of CDC for Central Africa, Mr Alistair Boyd, told *Iana* yesterday: "These projects alone could involve tens of millions of dollars."

Talks are being held between the CDC and the Government on the conditions under which the corporation would operate, including the possible establishment of an office in Salisbury.

"This would pave the way for the corporation to make a major contribution to Zimbabwe's economy by financing productive projects with good development value in both the public and private sectors. In accordance with the policies and wishes of the Government," said Lusaka-based Mr Boyd.

A team of five CDC experts — three from London and two from Lusaka — is investigating the estate

and smallholder tea operation of Tilcor at Katiyo in the Pungwe Valley, to accelerate the rate of organised settlement in the area.

A second team is expected next month to examine future agricultural developments with smallholder participation at Chisumbanje in the Lowveld.

The teams include experts in agriculture, industry, economics and accounting.

The CDC, which has a small holding in Ipcoor would also examine the development banking sector among other areas of possible investment, said Mr Boyd.

CDC is a British statutory corporation which provides finance and management for economically viable enterprises in developing countries round the world. It has investments and contracted commitments totalling \$700 million in 45 countries and covering about 250 projects.

Mr Boyd said it gave particular emphasis to the agricultural sector, where it could make loans at lower rates of interest due to a special line of credit from the British Government.

It had developed considerable experience in promoting and managing self-supporting smallholder farming schemes covering a wide range of crops in a number of African countries.

Many of the 25 smallholder schemes operated were based on nucleus estate and factory companies which bought the crop produced by the smallholder and provided various services.

Some of the schemes supported by the CDC were on a very large scale and provided a living for many thousands of smallholders and their dependants, said Mr Boyd.

He added: "In its future operations in Zimbabwe, CDC will keep an open mind with a view to assisting worthwhile development in all sectors by provision of funds, particularly foreign exchange, and where required, management services."

"CDC has close associations with many of the international financial institutions and may therefore have an important role to play as a catalyst in attracting funds for projects with which it is associated."

## ZANU (PF) YOUTH HARASSMENT OF WOMEN REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

**YOUNG** thugs who have been harassing girls wearing fashionable slacks, jeans or slitted skirts in Salisbury's African suburbs were flamed last week by ZANU (PF).

Girls are reported to have been stripped by thugs purporting to be ZANU (PF) youths after being told that only former women guerrillas were allowed to wear trousers. Chitungwiza is said to be the worst area for the attacks.

The youths are also making a target of girls entering drinking places unescorted.

A spokesman for the ZANU (PF) publicity and information office said the youths' actions were an infringement of individual rights and freedom.

"They are blowing to pieces the ZANU (PF) principles of equality for all," he said.

Harassment of women and girls has been a favourite pastime for township thugs since the early days of African nationalism, especially during the heyday of ZAPU.

In the early 1960s African women wearing wigs

and narrow-bottomed skirts were often attacked in public places. Some had their skirts ripped off.

The mini-skirt of the middle and late 60s, coming during the political doldrums after the banning of ZAPU and ZANU, largely escaped attention.

A fresh outbreak started last year when thugs at Harare Musika ripped off girls' jeans and slacks.

Several times thugs were tried and convicted by Harare Magistrates' Court on assault charges.

The ZANU (PF) spokesman said: "As a liberation movement, ZANU (PF) is seriously committed to human dignity for all Zimbabweans.

"There is nothing wrong with girls wearing whatever they wish as long as it is done in a decent manner accompanied by decent behaviour. This applies to trousers, slacks, jeans or slitted skirts.

"Our forefathers wore skins which revealed the greater portions of their bodies. That was their dress at the time because they had nothing else. But they wore it according to the decency of those times.

"Modesty is the natural disposition of the African. It is ingrained in our nature and our culture.

"Our ingrained modesty also makes us shun semi-nudity and have no respect for those girls who imitate Western styles and indulge in nude practices, fashion or no fashion."

As a young nation Zimbabwe would have to seek ways to preserve its own culture while trying to blend it decently with the modern ways.

As for Jones and  
Jones the liberation war  
and given them a new  
respect as our girls fought  
them. It would be only  
of course to try to dis-  
criminate against women  
over such things as dress  
when the liberation  
struggle made us all  
equal.

That would lead to  
poor our principle of  
equality for all, whether  
of work or in drinking  
places. What is good for  
the men must be equally  
good for our women.

In fact, what it  
amounts to is that people  
of good behaviour can eat  
or drink wherever they  
want or wear whatever  
they choose.

CSO: 4420

## SALISBURY TAXI DRIVERS' STRIKE EXPECTED TO END

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

**SALISBURY'S 500 striking taxi-drivers are expected to return to work tomorrow.**

The cabbies from the city's four biggest operators — A1, Creamline, Rixi and Avondale — walked out after mass meetings on Friday afternoon.

They are demanding a rise in their commission from 17 to 22 percent.

Drivers from Rixi began returning to work yesterday morning — but walked out again a little while later when they were told the men from the other three firms were still on strike.

The bosses claim the dispute was caused by a "misunderstanding".

Rixi owner Robert Johnston said the drivers were wrongly told by their representative on the industrial council that the new commission rate would be 22 cents in the dollar — when only 17 cents had been agreed.

"They now realise their mistake, but for some reason still wouldn't go back to work on Saturday," he said.

The drivers hope to negotiate another increase at talks tomorrow.

"Our ability to pay more is severely restricted by the fares we are

allowed to charge — 40 cents a kilometre," said Mr Johnston.

He said that his drivers earn \$45 to \$50 a week.

Deputy Labour Minister Robson Manyika and Transport Union leader Albert Mugabe asked the drivers to return to work on Saturday.

"They agreed to go back — and then didn't," said Mr Mugabe, younger brother of the Prime Minister. "This was very unfortunate."

"I hope the negotiations will still go on tomorrow even though they were originally conditional on the drivers returning to work."

"The drivers have agreed to report for work tomorrow morning."

● The Transport and General Workers' Union yesterday said disputes like the taxi-drivers' strike could be averted if bosses voluntarily increased pay and improved conditions.

"The most important thing is to respect the workers as human beings and not as tools of employers," the union's national executive said in a statement after a four-hour meeting to discuss the cabbies' row.

The TGWU called on white workers to join the union and work in a united, multiracial organisation.



## REHABILITATION OF FORMER GUERRILLAS SOUGHT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 10

[Article by Muongorori : "Time for Former Guerrillas To Show Stature"]

[Text]

OVER the past week about 10 000 former guerrillas have been resettled at Chitungwiza where they are to live until the Government builds proper barracks for them. It is no longer a matter for idle debate, but a reality which even those whose reported anxieties nearly caused a confrontation between Press and Government will have to accept and live with.

For the residents of Chitungwiza and indeed elsewhere in the country concerned, the former fighters will live it is a unique opportunity to acquaint themselves with the men and women who experienced the ordinary concepts of life for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

And if the reception accorded these national heroes as drivers of CHU-

ungwiza is anything to go by, then an important milestone in the proclaimed reconciliation exercise has been reached.

It is only natural that initially the relationship between the former fighters and their new neighbours will be on the easy one. Each will tend to view the other with some degree of suspicion, which is what that is to be expected.

Many of the former guerrillas lived for virtually months in the bush with neither proper food nor clean water to drink.

Many witnessed gruesome scenes of mutilation and death. For most who joined the struggle while no more than children, these experiences are bound to have had some effect on their character and behaviour.

Bearing this in mind, the people of Chitungwiza have an enormous responsibility to help integrate and rehabilitate the former fighters into the normal stream of things. This is a task that requires tact, good judgment and more importantly, humility and magnanimity.

This is not to suggest that there is anything unbecoming or extraordinary about these national heroes. Far from it. Yet in the light of recent incidents attributed to the former guerrillas, it does seem prudent to offer a word of caution to those among whom they now live.

... I think  
... everywhere of  
... have to  
... of the  
... fighters

... somewhat surprising is  
... story about the  
... in Hainan  
... where a  
... three-man delegation of  
... former guerrillas at  
... ally without reason-  
... explanation, and  
... and behind the  
... they be allowed to  
... with television for as  
... long as they pleased

The shocked owner of  
... house later told how  
... was deported without  
... causing any harm to him  
... his family

In Hainan the story  
... told of a husband who  
... badly beaten after  
... wife reported him to  
... a kangaroo court al-  
... legedly convened by the  
... former guerrillas

Maybe the stories are  
... being told to discredit the  
... former guerrillas, but then  
... the former guerrillas now  
... live an exemplary life  
... owe to the nation that  
... they are not the monsters  
... some people have made  
... them out to be

A disturbing threat  
... coming in the form of a  
... trend is that some people  
... perpetrating subversive  
... activities and committing  
... crimes may be going  
... around masquerading as  
... former fighters in order  
... to frustrate police in-  
... vestigations

It is these people, if  
... they exist who are fan-  
... nishing the public image  
... of the former guerrillas. If  
... found, they must be  
... dealt with because it is  
... they who could create un-  
... necessary friction between  
... the former fighters and  
... the people

The former guerrillas  
... now of Chitungwanda are  
... preparing for a career in  
... Zimbabwe's national army.  
... This is an orderly life of  
... discipline and fortitude.  
... That is what we would  
... like to see of our future  
... national defence forces

The ones who with  
... each and every one of  
... them to live up to their  
... monumental stature as  
... liberators of this country.  
... This they will do only by  
... showing exemplary be-  
... haviour and true com-  
... radeship with the people  
... who undoubtedly regard  
... them with awe and respect

# BEUF SUPPLY LIKELY TO DECREASE

Salisbury TEL. SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

A SPECIAL meeting of the Association of Meat Traders is being held this weekend to discuss the beef crisis and the Government action in controlling the maximum wholesale prices.

Many Salisbury butchers expect the beef shortage to get worse soon. There is a drastic shortage of cattle for slaughter and this is being made worse by the seasonal shortage.

Some butchers said last week that they expect a further cut in their beef quotas of about 15 per cent within a few weeks. Added to the present cut of 15 per cent this would mean that they would get half the beef supplies they received last month from the Cold Storage Commission.

It is also said that pork and mutton supplies are short.

There is a growing demand for meat generally and beef in particular. Coupled with the increasing shortage of beef and the curbing of wholesale prices, it can be seen smaller butchers are being put out of business or "losing their staff," said one butcher.

Another spokesman said it was even possible that one or two "berline days" may be introduced.

"This was suggested in 1974 when beef supplies were low. And this year they are lower than they have ever been. Even exports have been stopped," he said.

"The cattle are just not in the country and the CRC is not getting nearly enough slaughter cattle to cope with the increased demand."

Some butchers said the Government's action last week in controlling the wholesale price of beef in an effort to prevent profiteering would result in even less beef coming on to the market.

In the past "open" butchers, not committed to buying all their beef supplies from the CRC, could buy individual cattle from farmers at higher prices and sell it at "wholesale" prices to customers.

With the new controlled prices, this will not be worth their while.

"The CRC pays producers about \$1 a kilo for super grade beef but sells it wholesale to butchers at about 70c a kilo. That is why the CRC has made a whopping 120 million unbridled loss," said one open butcher.

"If we did that we should be committing business suicide. So the controlled wholesale prices

mean that there will be no more individual buying of beef from farmers to fill out the present rationed supply of CRC beef, unless anyone wants to break the law."

Another open butcher said the present shortage of slaughter cattle was likely to get worse next month.

"More smaller butchers may go out of business. Others will have to cut down on cutting and packing staff especially in view of the minimum wages. The beef position is very serious now."

He added, "Meat butchers have to pay rents, face increasing wages and other expenses and make very little profit on some types of meat. If we haven't got enough beef to sell and with a summer drop in the demand for pork (and even that is short) we aren't going to stay in business long just by selling the odd rabbit."

The chairman of the Association of Meat Traders, Mr Wilfred Lamb, broke and yesterday he could make no comment on the position until after the weekend meeting.

A spokesman for the Cold Storage Commission yesterday said: "Provided all the bookings certainly made by producers for slaughtering at the CRC works are maintained the 45 per cent quota will not be altered for the next month."

## FORM ONE ENROLLMENT LIKELY TO DOUBLE NEXT YEAR

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

FORM 1 enrolment would almost certainly be doubled next year to 36 000 through a system of hot-seating at Zimbabwean secondary schools, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Daingal Mutumbuka, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the Partridge lecture theatre and Peter Ilaka kuma senior common room at the United College of Education, the Minister also announced that he was planning to raise the maximum age for entry to high schools.

"We have this year 100 000 Grade 7 pupils, and when you look up the number of places that are available in Form 1 next year you find there are only 18 000.

"That means 82 000 children, all of them black, won't be able to go into Form 1. Therefore, we have to do something, make some dramatic change, not in 1982 but in January 1981."

He said Hong Kong schools ran three primary or two secondary sessions a day and he thought the same thing could be done in Zimbabwe.

Clarifying his remarks later, Mr Mutumbuka said the Ministry was looking deeply into his proposal and it was "almost certain" to be implemented.

He told his audience, which included many students, that teachers had a critical role to play in the "exciting and challenging" task of building Zimbabwe into one of the most advanced countries on earth.

As teachers they would join a small and relatively high-paid class in the country, and it was their duty to do what they could to raise everybody to the same standard.

## CONDITIONS

"We do not aim to replace a highly privileged white ruling class by a very small black ruling class, while leaving the masses of peasants and workers living in poor and, at times, even sub-human conditions.

"It will take us at least 20 years, if not more, before we can say that every Zimbabwean will be enjoying the quality of life that we would all of us wish to enjoy."

Mr Mutumbuka said that when the Government took office only 40 percent of children of school-going age were at school.

The figure had been pushed to 62 percent, 1.3 million of the estimated 2.085 million in the age group.

It was hoped that with the abolition of primary school fees the figure could be pushed even higher.

Education had to be for development relevant to the needs of the country. All schools must plan and initiate suitable projects.

These could include adult literacy classes, for 10 million Zimbabwean adults were either illiterate or had a very low level of education.

Schools could be involved in small-scale production and construction projects such as poultry and rabbit farming, growing tomatoes, planting an orchard, planting trees, making traditional crafts for sale and erecting buildings needed in the community.

Teachers also had a responsibility to build the nation culturally, through all forms of traditional, traditional or the promotion of the interest of a small group at everyone else's expense.

## EFFORTS

Mr Mutumbuka praised the efforts of missionaries in the past in providing schools and hospitals in rural areas.

The principal of the college, Mr Jacob Ndlovu, said he hoped that soon the student body would reflect the non-racial, non-tribal, inter-denominational and international body of the staff.

The lecture theatre was named after the first principal of the college, Mr W. G. M. D. Partridge, who still lives in Rhodesia, and the senior common room was named after the first vice-chancellor, Mr Peter Potho kuma who has returned to South Africa.

Also at the ceremony was the West German Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Richard Eberlein. Most of the money for the building came from that country.

## ZANU DEFECTIONS TO ZANU (PF) REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

EIGHT central committee members of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU yesterday announced they were joining ZANU (PF). They spoke at a Press conference held in the office of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Edison Zvobgo.

They are Mr Joel Mandaza, second vice-president; Mr James Dzovya, former secretary for information and publicity; Mr Nelson Bangapona, administrative secretary; Mr William Nyabanda, transport secretary; Mr Steven Mariga, deputy secretary for social welfare; Mr Cornelius Kutsande, deputy secretary for commerce; the Rev. Henry Makoni, and Mr James Muzimba.

In a signed statement read by Mr Dzovya, the men called for ZANU to be disbanded and merged with ZANU (PF). They denounced Mr Sithole, calling him a "die-hard regionalist, tribalist and a dictator".

The men, four of whom were at the Press conference, said Mr Sithole ran the party like a family business, considering nobody "other than those related to him or those who come from his area".

"Since what the people have been fighting for over the years has been achieved through the indomitable and far-sighted leadership of Comrade Robert Mugabe, we accept that the question of the leadership of ZANU was finally settled in February."

Mr Zvobgo was not at the Press conference.

Commenting on the men's resignation, Mr Sithole said: "It is

a question of deadwood getting rid of itself."

Asked how the defection would affect his party, Mr Sithole said: "If they were members of substance, maybe we could have felt their departure, but as it is I do not even recall some of those as being members of the central committee."

He also rejected the allegation that he was running the party on tribal lines, saying that the composition of the central committee spoke for itself.

The composition of the people who had resigned "seems to indicate that this is a resurgence of Zerusuism", he said.

"The canvassing has obviously been done along tribal lines. But we live above that."

On allegations that party funds had been used to buy individual farms and properties, Mr Sithole said that was "obvious rubbish".

"We did buy farms through a corporate body on behalf of the party."

"The only problem was that these people who have resigned wanted us to cut the capital by selling the farms. We said 'no' because we were keeping refugees at some of these farms."

ZANU secretary-general Mr Edward Watungwa said: "Only those who do not know these individuals can take them seriously."

"Those who have worked with them know that they are just opportunists wandering from one party to another looking for employment or fortunes."

"If ZANU (PF) can make use of them, then good luck to them because these people are unusable."

## Split May Be Patched by Defections

THE defections from ZANU yesterday could mark the beginning of an organised political development which might culminate in the healing of the schism which occurred in the ZANU of the mid-70s.

Until now the pattern has been for individual members of varying importance to renounce allegiance to the party which was formed as a break-away movement from ZAPU and led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole in August 1963.

It seemed at one time that ZANU, once rated second to the UANC in support before the return from exile of ZANU (PF) and ZAPU, was poised to become the third most popular organisation after the two former exiled parties.

These impressions gathered wide currency after 17 of the 64 former ZANU (PF) detainees were returned to Salisbury on January 28 threw their political weight behind Mr Sithole.

ZANU failed to gain a single seat in the British supervised election in February and a debate began within the party about the role of the party in independent Zimbabwe.

Initially, the majority feeling was that the party would play a positive role in the development of the new State.

### PARTIED

However, the drift to ZANU (PF) was well in progress. Dr Joseph Tadiwanema, Mr Philip Fene, a former detainee in Rhodesia, Dr Rukondo Murapa, who was secretary for education, and a delegate to the Lancaster House talks, Mr A. Ndoro, parted ways with Mr Sithole.

This was in addition to a number of senior men and other officials who

had left the ZANU camp before the elections.

But events since the election appear to have convinced a significant membership of the central committee that ZANU could play no useful role in Zimbabwe if it continued to exist as a faction of the original ZANU.

The central committee members who shared this view say they are just responding reactively to the verdict of the people in the election.

ZANU (PF) is extending a big welcome to members of other parties who now wish to join it and this is likely to encourage defections.

### DIFFERENCES

But what seems clear is that Mr Sithole will not throw in the towel. Observers believe his personal differences with ZANU (PF) president, Mr Mugabe the Prime Minister, rule out the possibility of his involvement in the re-unification of ZANU.

Mr Sithole regards Mr Mugabe as a man who usurped his political mantle.

What happened in ZANU yesterday was originally intended to occur while Mr Sithole was attending the Lancaster House talks.

The Zesuru element in the party, alleging tribal favouritism against their leader, almost defected en masse.

It took the persuasive tongue of Mr James Dzvura, who led yesterday's defections, to prevent that. On his return from London Mr Sithole rebuffed his party promising several would-be defections to important positions.

## DEVAG REHABILITATION SCHEME DETAILS GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Omar Ahmad]

[Text]

**ONE aspect of the massive rehabilitation programme being carried out by the Department of Agricultural Development (Devag), that has not been much publicised, has been the training schemes run for both Devag employees and farmers.**

At the moment, millions of dollars worth of seed, fertilizer and implements are being handed out to refugees all over the country in an effort to get them back on to their feet.

The seed and fertilizer packages are expected to last the average rural family about six months, after which they should be self-sufficient — if they use the package properly.

This is where Devag comes in.

The chief extension training officer for Devag, Mr. Charles Beaumont, explained: "It is so good giving people the means to produce food without showing them the most

efficient and economical way of doing it. You will have poor results if people do not really know what they're doing. It is essential that these people should be taught how to use the package to their advantage.

"In addition, we have an obligation to all the countries that have contributed so much money to the programme, to ensure that it is used as efficiently as possible."

However, before the farmer can be shown the best ways of making use of his package, people have to be trained as demonstrators and new extension assistants recruited.

Some of these assistants will be trained using closed circuit television. Films of demonstrators in action will be shown to them.

With more TV sets becoming available, the training programme should be speeded up, Mr Beaumont said.

Once trained, the assistants demonstrate the proper use of the pack with the aid of hand-outs and flip sheets. The lessons are as simple as possible, and where measurements are shown, practical examples such as match boxes and thumbs are used.

"Soon we hope to be using mobile training units. These will be equipped with projectors, tape recorders, loud speakers and so on..." said Mr Beaumont.

At a recent Freedom from Hunger conference, the chief agronomist for Devag, Mr R. H. G. Howden, outlined a plan to build training centres.

"It is hoped to be able to establish some 650 simple training centres in areas with the greatest concentration of refugees. These centres will have thatched roofs, perhaps a mud floor, and will have a brick wall at one end.

"Into these will be built a blackboard, and the rest whitewashed so that films

may be shown."

These training centres could also be used as community centres, said Mr Beaumont.

The course for farmers lasts four days. Topics covered are land preparation, planting, crop care and weed control, and harvesting and grain storage.

There were more than 1000 extension assistants in the country at the moment. This number would be increased if enough money was available said Mr Beaumont.

It is a credit to the far-sighted men at Devag, that the training programme for the assistants was started officially in May this year, long before foreign aid was received.

As a result, the first phase of the rehabilitation programme — the handing out of vegetable seed packages — has gone off smoothly and

many farmers have been shown how to use them properly.

"The response of the farmers was much better than expected," said Mr Beaumont.

In addition to the training of the extension assistants, tractor drivers had to be trained to cope with the expected arrival of more than 60 tractors from overseas.

Mr Beaumont said that men with vehicle licences had been recruited.

They were sent to the CMAA and then to the Domboshawa Training Centre, where they were given practical training in the operation of the vehicles.

The tractors will be distributed "according to the pressure of work in an area: where there are no cattle and a large number of refugees, for example", said Mr Beaumont.



## SQUATTERS GIVEN DEADLINE TO LEAVE FARMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

**ABOUT 317 squatters illegally occupying farms in the Mhoko, Mrewa and Chikore areas have been given until Friday to move off the land, says Senator Agrippa Makunde.**

Senator Makunde, who went on a four-day tour of the area, said he had told the squatters their occupation was unlawful.

"The squatters had all come from the surrounding areas. They claimed they had the approval of two self-appointed chiefs.

"The two chiefs had withdrawn their instructions to occupy the farms and as a result we ordered the people to move out by Friday," he said.

Senator Makunde said the farms were private property. The Government had not acquired any of the farms in the area. He would return on Saturday to make sure his instructions had been complied with.

### INSTRUCTED

"The squatters said they wanted the land for growing their crops and grazing their cattle. We instructed them to complete the resettlement forms and then to await their turn," he said.

Senator Makunde said he had also visited six farms in Macheke.

"People from Mangwende Reserve are trespassing on the neighbouring farms and cutting gum trees for firewood. They are also cutting ordinary trees for firewood.

"Fencing wire, wire poles and bricks have been stolen from the surrounding farms. We have warned them the police will soon be patrolling the area on horseback," Senator Makunde said.

The Senator said that some of the farm buildings he had seen on his tour had been stripped of roof tiles, doors and windows, he said.

## COMMERCE MINISTRY PROJECTS COMMITTEE ACCUSED OF RACISM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

**THE commercial projects committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been accused of discriminating against emergent black businessmen in the allocation of foreign exchange for new enterprises.**

The allegation was made last week by Mr Gordon Muchanyuka, the marketing director of D and G Agency (Pvt) Ltd, who complained that members of the committee were taking decisions that favoured "UDI barons".

"Foreign exchange allocations at the moment are granted mainly to the people who received these during the sanctions period. It's always the old boys who get the money. No matter how good an idea a black businessman brings up, he will always find the door closed," Mr Muchanyuka said.

Mr Muchanyuka mentioned some of the projects his organisation wanted to start, but said they had been turned down "without reason" by the commercial projects committee.

He said an application for an allocation to import a block-making machine at £7 000 which would have been used as a model for the manufacture of others using 85

percent local materials, had been unsuccessful.

The machines were intended to manufacture bricks for export to Malawi, Zambia, Botswana, Zaire, Swaziland, Mozambique, Kenya and Nigeria, he said.

The committee had also rejected another request for foreign exchange to manufacture a Yugoslav-designed tractor with local materials. Only the pistons for the tractors would have to be imported.

Mr Muchanyuka said a third application for funds to import 100 percent proof malt whisky for dilution and bottling in Zimbabwe before export to neighbouring African countries had also been rejected.

## SPONSORSHIP

Mr Muchanyuka said the Scottish manufacturers of the whisky brand had offered to arrange a tour of Zimbabwe by the winning team in the first division of Scotland's league football, and the proceeds from the matches would have been given to the Government for its resettlement and rehabilitation programmes.

They also planned to sponsor a Central African football trophy, with proceeds from the matches going to the refugees and war victims every year.

He argued that his proposed ventures would have created job opportunities and that they would have saved and earned the country foreign exchange.

The brand of whisky he proposed to bottle in Zimbabwe would have cost \$8.45 less per case of 12 than that currently being marketed, he said.

"The Government has got to look into the whole situation seriously, otherwise black Zimbabweans will forever be the shopkeepers," he said.

A Ministry spokesman said the Government had in fact "adopted a policy of discrimination in favour of emergent businessmen."

This was to "spread the benefits of the private enterprise system over a wider spectrum of the population and to give an opportunity to the many black businessmen with the enterprise and ability to succeed and to participate in the import trade of the country."

He said many foreign exchange allocations had already been granted in terms of the policy. "So far this year, out of a total number of 184 new allocations that have been made to businessmen in the country, 158 have been made to emergent black businessmen."

"This clearly refutes the allegations of unfavourable discrimination made by Mr Muchanyuka."

The spokesman said that although the Ministry's policy was to facilitate the entry of emergent black businessmen into the import control system, some regard had to be paid to priorities.

New allocations for the import of whisky were not a high priority. "No applications have been received by the Ministry for allocations to import block-making machines or for the manufacture of Yugoslav designed tractors."

THE Ministry of Commerce and Industry yesterday emphatically rejected allegations of discrimination against emergent black businessmen in the allocation of foreign exchange.

The Ministry was replying to Mr Muchanyuka's allegations that its commercial projects committee was closing the door to emergent black entrepreneurs when they asked for foreign exchange allocations for new projects.

## TERMINATION OF PORT INCENTIVE SCHEME RAPPED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

**THE** president of the Midlands Chamber of Industry, Mr Ray Nelson, said yesterday Zimbabwe would lose 50 percent of its exports because of the termination of the export incentive scheme.

Mr Nelson said he had been approached by most of the major exporters in the Midlands to complain about the removal of the 5 percent incentive, announced on Thursday.

"We have been battling now for months with the Ministry on this and we have got nowhere," said Mr Nelson, who is managing director of Kariba Battery Manufacturers Ltd in Gwelo.

The export incentive was reduced from 12.5 percent to 7.5 percent under the Mugabe Government and again to 5 percent under the present Government. It will cease altogether on November 30.

The MCI president said that, although direct export incentives were frowned upon under the Lome Convention, countries involved in the con-

vention found other ways of helping their exporters to compete.

For instance, in Britain exporters could raise money to import machinery at 7.5 percent — far below the going rate.

The news that Zimbabwe's already diminished incentive scheme is to be removed altogether has already led to the loss of some orders in favour of South African firms.

Mr Urs Ettlin, managing director of Rhocast, the Gwelo iron and steel foundry, said he had lost a \$85 000 order for this reason alone.

Mr Ettlin said the Government's efforts to extend trade outside South Africa were being thwarted by the incentive policies of the two countries.

"I will now have to push for more orders in South Africa, because I cannot compete with South African exporters in the north," he said.

Mr Nelson said the Government could not expect the relatively unmechanised, labour intensive Zimbabwe industries to compete on level terms with highly mechanised overseas competitors.

Mr Charles Rickwood, financial manager of RISCO, said the loss of export incentives would cost the company \$500 000 a year.

APPROXIMATELY 11 AM REMOVAL OF OLD MONUMENTS

Salisbury: THE MAIL in English 29 Sep 80 p 1

(Text)

**THE Government was accused during Saturday's Rhodesian Front congress in Salisbury of antagonising white Zimbabweans by ordering the removal of statues and monuments "without good, solid reasons".**

Delegates at the congress described as "stupid and nonsensical" the Government's decision to remove statues of Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit.

Congress spokesman, Wing Commander Rob Gaunt, (MP for Highlands) said yesterday: "Delegates agreed that these two men did a tremendous amount of good for this country and many blacks are still benefiting from their trust fund endowments."

The congress was also puzzled as to how the statue of Physical Energy in Salisbury "could be construed by the Govern-

ment as being colonialist".

"The delegates felt that the Government was apparently determined to antagonise the whites by removing these statues and monuments without any good, solid reason."

"After all, you cannot remove history by taking away these memorials. It remains fact, and the Government's actions can only be described as stupid and nonsensical."

The delegates adopted a resolution that "while fully supporting the principle of reconciliation in the development of the country, this congress does not accept that it implies that the white Zimbabweans must meekly accept the denigration of his achievements and past. On the contrary, reconciliation implies acceptance of the white man and his past".

## FIRST BLACK ELECTED TO CITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES POLITICS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 9

[Vuk1]

**CIVIC affairs cannot be divorced from political affairs, Salisbury City Councillor Mr Tony Gara said yesterday.**

Mr Gara, who is the first black to be elected to Salisbury City Council, said in an interview that if one understood the precise meanings of politics and civic affairs one would find it difficult to divorce the two.

"Politics is all about people and their living standards," he said, "and civic affairs are about people and their living standards, too; and I find the two completely married."

Mr Gara was elected last year to represent the Greendale Ward, then predominantly white. He said the number of blacks in the area had since increased to between 30 and 40 percent of the population.

He said he had been following local government affairs for some time, and the way local government decisions were run, even in Britain, was on political lines.

"I feel that for the priorities of the central government to be carried out effectively the local government should, in all fairness, be representative of the ruling party's aspirations."

"My own feeling is that even the Rhodesian Front tried to implement politics into local government but they failed. One could detect RF thinking in some individuals but this did not seriously affect council decisions at all."

When he disagreed with certain decisions reached by the council he felt the decisions were often inspired not by RF politics but by racial attitudes among some of the councillors.

Looking back on his year in the chamber, Mr Gara said most councillors were helpful but there had been a few exceptions—people who were used to a society which for a long time had been dominated by whites.

"It was difficult for some to accept that a black man could come in and sit next to them in the chamber," he said, "and others found it difficult to accept that a black man could do things on the same level as them, if not even better at times."

While conceding he was not yet a seasoned councillor, Mr Gara did not agree that he needed two to three years to become one.

"When I got into the council some councillors told me it would take me at least two to three years to make fruitful contributions to debates and deliberations," he said.

"But I think I can stand up with pride today and say I do not think I needed such a long period, although I still have a few things to learn."

What counted was the speed at which one tried to learn how the system worked, and the effort one applied.

He did not want to underestimate

As heavy responsibility the incoming black councillors would have to shoulder, "particularly with the crisis of expectations which we find in this new era of our independence."

There were many facilities that the blacks had so far lacked, he said, citing the lack of electricity, houses, good roads and playgrounds in some areas. The new councillors would face demands for these, he said.

Mr. Gara said council work was not as easy as people might think. The city council was a complicated institution which had to deal with the lives of people and their social needs.

For councillors this meant they had a lot to learn and a lot to read as they had to have a detailed knowledge of the reports of the various committees. Only in this way would they know what they were doing when it came to making decisions or recommendations.

"I would like to advise those intending to stand for the city council elections that once they have made up their minds they must stick to their decisions," he said.

They had to make sure they would have enough time to attend council and committee meetings. If councillors discovered later they did not have enough time for council business this would be detrimental to the council.

Mr. Gara, who is an accountant, said he would stand again in the forthcoming elections, although he was not sure in which ward. During his past term he has served on the health, housing and community services committee.

He said he had enjoyed his year as councillor. He had been able to meet distinguished people, such as President Banda, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mugabe, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and Prince Charles.

## BRIEFS

**TURBINES FOR WANKIE**--France and West Germany will supply turbines for the \$1,000 million Wankie thermal power station. The equipment will be supplied by MAN, a German firm and Alsthom from France. According to a source, the two companies will send engineers and technicians to work on the project in addition to training local personnel who will later man the station. The experts will arrive in August 1981 and the turbines are expected to arrive earlier. Stage one of the scheme is expected to be completed in 1981 while the second will be operational in 1986. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 1]

**PF BUYS FARM**--The country's largest onion farmer, Mr Nigel Argyle, has sold his business to the Patriotic Front, it was learnt this week. Records of Mr Argyle's company, Nijo Produce (Pvt.) Ltd, at the Companies' Register show that at the end of August it was taken over by the PF which has appointed Mr Josiah Chinamano, Mr Amon Jirira, Mr Albert Nxele and Mr Joshua Mabuko as new directors. All four are high-ranking party officials. No one at PF headquarters in Salisbury was prepared to comment on the deal. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 1]

**NEW TRACTORS**--Zimbabwe's reconstruction programme took another step forward when 43 new tractors were assembled at the Domboshawa Training Centre yesterday before being sent to various parts of the country. The tractors were bought by the African Development Fund, with assistance from the Government. They are part of a large consignment of 132 tractors, a number of lorries, light vehicles and other equipment. The secretary of the African Development Fund, Mr C.T. Thorpe, said the remaining 89 tractors and other vehicles would be delivered by November. "These tractors are going to stations throughout the country to work in the reconstruction programme. There is a need for new vehicles in the repair of war damage, as the existing vehicles are old and cannot cope with the huge workload," he said. As the tractors were the latest models, special two-day familiarisation courses were being held at the Domboshawa centre for the drivers. "We inform the various stations that they will receive a tractor and they send a driver to us to attend the course," said Mr. Thorpe. "By November we hope to have the remainder of the tractors, at least 48 heavy lorries, 26 light vehicles and various other pieces of equipment. We have already spent \$552 000 on the tractors," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 7]



**SEIZED BBC FILM**--Officials from the Attorney-General's office yesterday viewed a film seized from a BBC television crew on Tuesday this week, reportedly featuring Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere, who faces charges of murder and attempted murder. But Mr Christopher Glau, the Director of Public Prosecutions told Lana yesterday afternoon it was "a bit early" to say whether the Attorney-General would decide to take action. Five members of a BBC crew were arrested on Tuesday night, after police received a report they had filmed Mr Tekere at Stamford Farm. Mr George Carey, editor of BBC Two's News Night programme, arrived in Salisbury yesterday and visited the m. in Salisbury Central Police Station. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 1]

**FARM DEALS EXPLAINED**--Bulawayo--The Government was buying the Nyamandhlovu farms near Isimilla on which about 240 squatters had settled, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Mavon Mahachi, said yesterday. "Those people living there now (the squatters) can stay, but no more must move on to that land. If they do they will probably be evicted," the Minister said. The farms are Groote Schuur (28 138ha) owned by BechuanaLand Exploration Company Ltd, and Buda A and Buda C, owned by Mafex-Estate (Pvt.) Ltd, a company in liquidation, and totalling about 5000 ha. Mr Mahachi said his Ministry was also negotiating to buy land belonging to the (UKSA (Congregational) Church at Hambodema Mission, Plumtree, and at Inyathi Mission. A spokesman for the church confirmed that negotiations were in progress. Mr Mahachi said: "We want to take people from the over-crowded areas in Lupane and Tloletse and settle them at Hambodema and at Inyathi we want land for people who are overcrowded in the Inyathi CTL." These negotiations were still at the discussion stage. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 1]

**SHOWDOWN LIKELY ON CONSTITUTION**--Rhodesian Front Members were defeated by 46 votes to 14 in the Assembly yesterday when they divided the House on the controversial Clause 38 of the War Victims' Compensation Bill, Lana reports. The House adjourned immediately before it would have come to the crucial third reading of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment Bill, when it must be supported by at least 70 Members of the 100-seat House. This means ZANU (PF) has to muster all 57 of its MPs plus at least 13 votes from other parties. The Rhodesian Front has announced it cannot support the amendment which lowers the qualifications for appointment to the Public Service Commission, the Judicial Service Commission, and the Senate Legal Committee. On the showing of the division, the problems the Government faces in mastering their required 70 votes were highlighted. None of the three ZANU members came into the chamber to vote and 12 of the 20 PF MPs joined the "ayes." It is believed the third reading will be set down for Tuesday, but it is not known whether it will be taken on that day. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 1]

**'PARTY COMPANIES' BUY PROPERTY**--Bulawayo--Two companies whose directors hold high positions in ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front have spent more than 500 000 since independence on properties in Bulawayo and outlying districts. J and A Investments, registered in Salisbury, with a nominal

capital of \$32 000, has bought five farms for a total of \$282 500. The directors are Mr Amon Jirira, national treasurer of the PF, and Mr Albert Nxele, another PF official. J and A Investments' deals registered at the deeds office include a 95 ha farm, Lot 1 of Swaithe, Umzingwane, from Mr Alastair Sanderson, for which the company paid \$85 000. The company also bought two farms in the Helenvale block for a total of \$100 000, and two farms in Gwelo from Mr R.W.T. Cullinan and P.T. Winsor for \$80 000 and \$17 500 respectively. J and A Investments has also bought Balla Balla village from Mr Sanderson--who would not disclose the price. "I refer you to Mr Nkomo himself," he said. Mr Nxele declined to comment on the property deals. The ZANU (PF) company, M and S Syndicate, is also registered in Salisbury and among those entitled to buy shares in it are members of the Muzenda and Sumbururu families. The highest deal that M and S signed was for two farms from H.M.A. Esat and Sons (Pvt) Ltd--42 ha for \$150 000. The company has also bought a 221 ha farm in Bubi for \$30 000 and two Bulawayo houses in Grey Street and Montrose for \$25 000 and \$16 000 respectively. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 15]

GOVERNMENT LOAN FLOATED--The Government is to float a new eight-year loan for \$40 million redeemable on October 10, 1988. Subscription lists will open at 9 am on Friday, October 10, and will close when the loan has been fully subscribed, or at the latest at noon on the same day. The loan is being floated to assist in financing expenditure in connection with economic, social and administrative services in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 3]

PROSPECTING ORDERS SOUGHT--Two exclusive prospecting orders are being sought by Union Carbide Rhomet from the Mining Affairs Board: one in the Salisbury mining district; the other in the Victoria district. The company wants to search for cobalt, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, and uranium in 353,350 ha adjoining the Zambezi River and Lake Kariba. In Victoria mining district it wants to search for the same five minerals, and also for gold and silver. Also seeking an "EPO" is Corsyn Consolidated Mines, who want to prospect for gold, copper, lead and zinc on 4,690 ha in the Salisbury mining district in the vicinity of Muriel Mine and the Mtoroshanga road. The closing date for objections is October 17. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 3]

HEALERS ASSOCIATION--The Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers Association recently held a rally in Fort Victoria, at which members in the province elected office bearers, Dr M Musara, the association's secretary-general said. Dr Gordon Chavunduka, the president, stressed the advantages of working together as one body. "We have one Minister of Health, we should also unite and have one association to enable the Government to help us with whatever obstacles we encounter," Dr Chavunduka told the rally. Dr Chavunduka warned members to treat only cases they could handle. "If a patient comes to you and you find that you do not specialize in treatment of that particular illness, you should refer the patient to someone else, or send the patient to the hospital," Dr Chavunduka told the rally, which was held in Mucheke Stadium. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 3]

**BLACK BUSINESS GROUP--**Black businessmen plan to form an importers and exporters association to act as a watchdog against alleged discrimination in the allocation of foreign exchange by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A prominent Salisbury businessman, Mr Leonard Nyamutsamba, protested against the present system of foreign exchange allocations and appealed to the Government to take "corrective action." He said the Ministry of Commerce and Industry should ensure that not only were allocations given on a just and equitable basis, but that the process of doing so should reflect the "changed circumstances." He claimed that foreign exchange allocations were being processed by white officials, and alleged those benefiting were blacks being used as frontmen by whites and white-controlled companies which had no desire to export to black Africa, and sought markets in South Africa and Europe. When blacks applied for foreign exchange, the Government should investigate the composition of their companies in order to detect frontmen, he said. He said emergent black exporters/importers whose commissions would eventually be used in Zimbabwe were being suppressed. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Oct 80 p 2]

**PAYMENTS FOR WAR DAMAGES FROZEN--**The Government yesterday gazetted regulations banning with immediate effect all compensation payments to victims of the guerilla war that ended nine months ago. Also in terms of the Emergency Powers (Stay of Compensation Claims) Regulations, no court of law may from yesterday deal with "any claim, finding direction or decision" made according to the Victims of Terrorism Act or the Indemnity and Compensation Act, in terms of which civilians could claim cash from the Government for damage inflicted during the war either by guerillas or by members of the Rhodesian security forces. The regulations also forbid the Compensation Board, the Administrative Court and the board established by the Indemnity and Compensation Act (in terms of which damage by the security forces was compensated), from dealing with any claim, reports Iana. Payment of compensation is stopped even in cases where victims are awaiting payment following rulings by any of the boards. Payment, already made, however, cannot be interfered with, the regulations say. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Oct 80 p 1]

**TEA WORKERS END STRIKE--**More than 1, 500 workers who went on strike on two tea estates in the Eastern Districts this week were back at work yesterday morning, Umtali police said. At Ratelshoek Tea Estate on Monday morning, none of the estate workers arrived for duty, our Umtali correspondent reports. A large crowd gathered outside the factory gate and refused to allow people who wanted to go in to report for work. Police were called but failed to persuade the crowd to move off the main road. Teargas was used, the crowd moved off, and no more incidents of violence were reported. By Wednesday afternoon most of the Ratelshoek workers had returned to work. Another strike at Southdown Estate, near Chipinga, was over by yesterday morning. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Oct 80 p 2]

NEW COUNCIL FOR WEDZA--A new 29-member district council is expected to be installed in Wedza by the end of next month. The two former district councils in the area were disbanded last Friday and the acting District Commissioner, Mr Tony Turner, is arranging dates for nomination day and the elections which must follow three weeks after nominations close. "It has been agreed that the new district council will have 27 elected members plus the two district chiefs as ex-officio members. "The initial council headquarters will be in Wedza, but they might be moved to a more central site in Wedza TTL, Mr Turner said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Oct 29, 1980 Lu